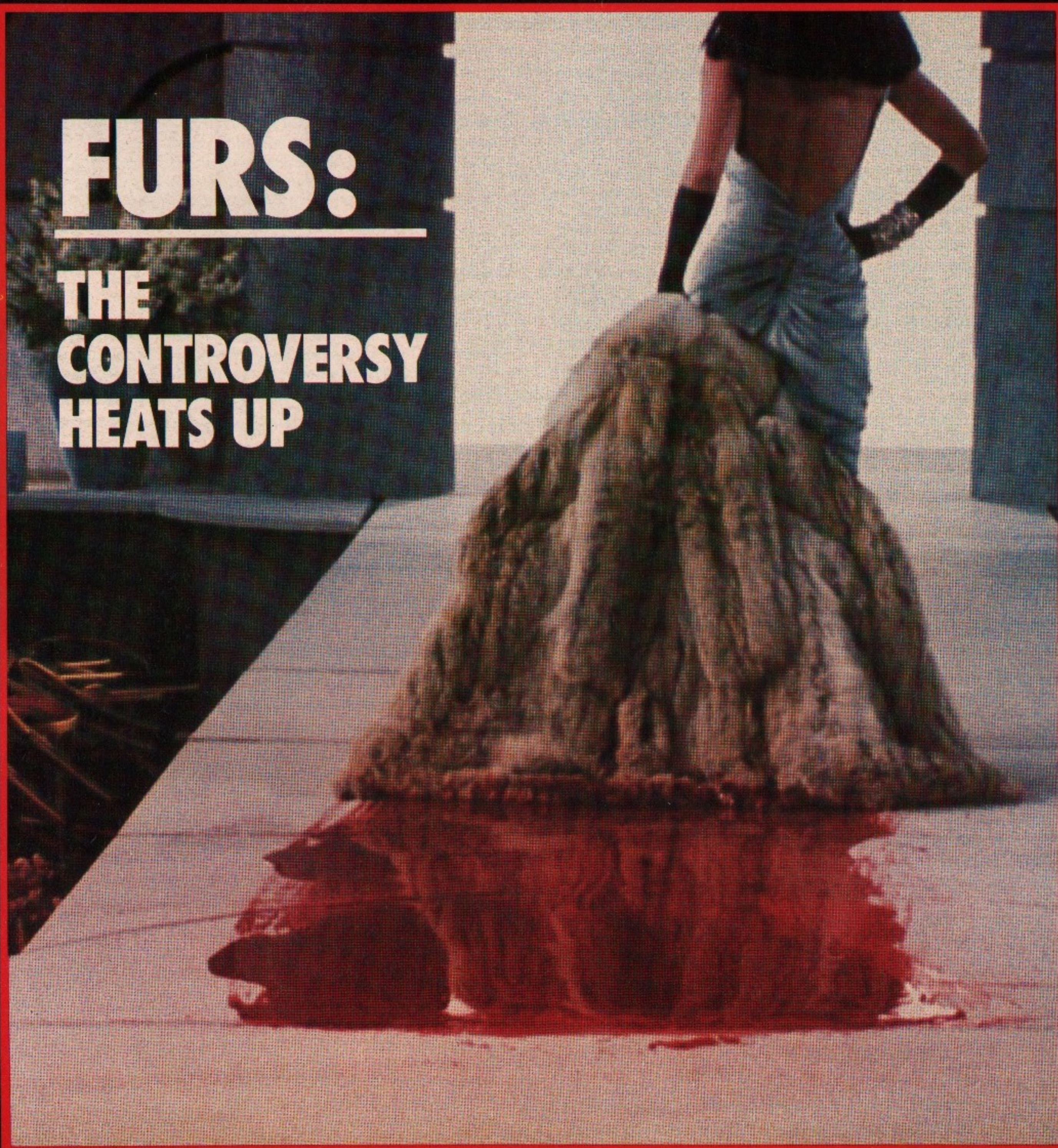


The ANIMALS' AGENDA

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MAGAZINE • JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1987 • \$2.00

FURS:

**THE
CONTROVERSY
HEATS UP**



**WILD HORSES: STRUGGLING FOR SURVIVAL
DOG AND CAT THEFT RINGS
PET FOOD COMPANIES: FRIENDS OR FOES?**

THE AMERICAN HUNTING MYTH

How hunter-dominated state and federal wildlife agencies are systematically destroying America's wildlife and natural lands and what you can do to help restructure these agencies and insure a responsible stewardship over America's wildlife.

Every day in North America more than half a million wild animals are killed as a result of the combined efforts of recreational hunters, state and federal wildlife managers, and "varmint" shooters. Tens of thousands of other animals are wounded or crippled by bullets or arrows or are maimed by steel traps or suffer slow deaths from poisoning. Hunters and government wildlife officials call these enterprises "wildlife management," but many naturalists and ecologists, including Ron Baker, consider these practices cruel and irresponsible.

In his book *The American Hunting Myth*, Baker examines the so-called "sport" of hunting and the destructive system that state and federal wildlife agencies use to perpetuate it. One by one, he convincingly refutes the arguments that hunters and wildlife officials use to defend recreational hunting. He graphically illustrates how greed for more funding by state game bureaus results in environmentally destructive practices; how politicians on both the state and federal levels use their influence to expand public hunting; how traditional beliefs about nature are partly responsible for the nonecological educations received by college and university students who train to become wildlife biologists and wildlife managers and how this training ensures land and wildlife mismanagement practices; how game management creates artificial "surpluses" of hunted species, which often exist to the detriment of nongame and endangered wildlife; how controlled hunting often increases deer starvation; how the killing of so-called "nuisance" animals is destructive to species and ecosystems; how many species that are rare, threatened, or endangered are legally killed by American hunters; how the current system of managing wildlife has been a biological, ecological, and social disaster; how a significant percentage of hunters oppose a wilderness ethic; how nonhunting citizens unintentionally support the hunting lobby with their money; how hunting results in innumerable violations of nonhunters' constitutional rights; how hunting often helps to foster an insensitivity to life that sometimes results in violence and criminality; the *real* reasons why people hunt; how hunting could be phased out in favor of sound wildlife management practices; and, finally, what you can do to help end the carnage and ensure a humane stewardship over America's wildlife.

The American Hunting Myth is not a chronicle of sensationalized horror stories. It is an unemotional and meticulously researched work. It is both a vehicle that points the way to reform and a plea for the development of an environmental ethic before time runs out for wildlife and ourselves.

"Baker builds a strong case for the abolition of recreational hunting. This is a much needed book."

—R. D. Lawrence, author of *Paddy: A Canadian Naturalist's Story of an Orphan Beaver*, *The North Runner*, and *Secret Go the Wolves*.

About the Author

Ron Baker has had an intense interest in the outdoors that has spanned most of his forty-two years. A serious student of wildlife for most of his adult life, he began crusading for animals and the environment during the late 1960s. Among his many other projects, he campaigned in Vermont for the curtailment of snowmobile and ORV use in that state's wilderness areas. In rural Massachusetts, he helped to plan legal action to halt construction of both a highway and a pipeline, each of which would have destroyed thousands of acres of natural lands. He is the former editor and publisher of *Backwoods Journal*, a nature-appreciation quarterly, and a frequent contributor to *Agenda*, the news magazine of the Animal Rights Network. He is an active member of several animal protection and environmental organizations and serves as vice-president of the White Plains (New York)-based, 2,000-member Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting. He lives with his wife in a log cabin in the Adirondack wilderness of northern New York State.

THE AMERICAN HUNTING MYTH
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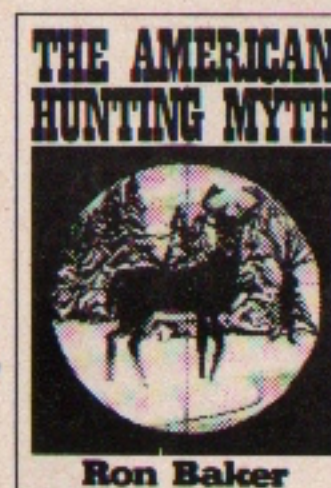
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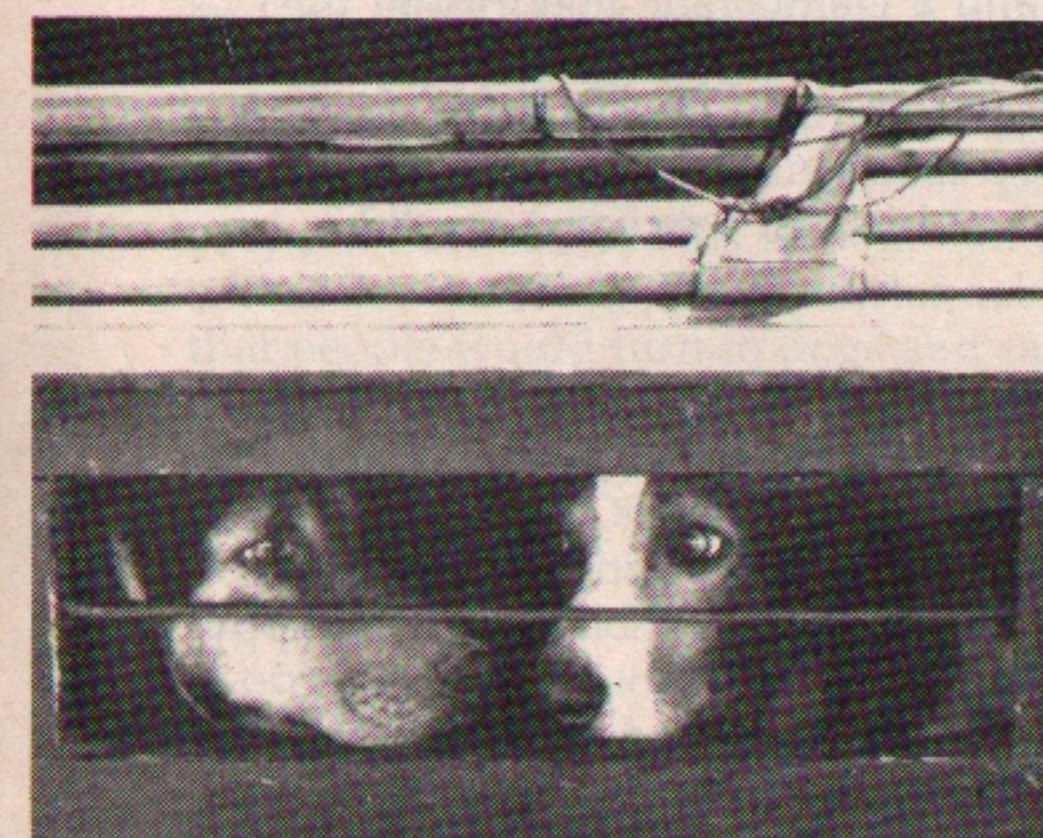
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34 Once companions, now commodities



10 Sacrificed for "fun" fur

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COVER: OUTRAGING SOME AND DELIGHTING OTHERS, THIS ANTI-FUR COMMERCIAL BY DAVID BAILEY WAS THE CENTERPIECE OF GREENPEACE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST FURWEARING. PHOTO COURTESY OF LYNX.

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The ANIMALS' AGENDA is published by Animal Rights Network, Inc., in an effort to promote communication and cooperation within the animal rights movement. We offer a broad range of materials and information about animal and environmental issues, and provide a forum for discussion of problems and ideas. We try to reach people at all levels of consciousness and commitment to inspire a deep regard for, and greater activism on behalf of, animals and nature.

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♦ PAGE TWO ♦

Reflections

Does a new year represent merely the hanging of a new calendar on the wall, or is there some deeper significance? All lives—human and nonhuman—are regulated by the passage of days, and the passing of one season into another. Though the calendar year may be but an arbitrary arrangement of days, it may serve us well to use the beginning of a new year as a time to glance backwards, evaluating both progress and failure.

Although 1986 was not a banner year for animal rights in the sense of major campaign successes, it did usher in a new stage for the movement: the attainment of serious consideration by the general public. It can now be clearly demonstrated that a great deal of popular support exists for animal rights ideas, and there is no longer room in the movement for an "elitist" attitude. The "hard-core" veteran activist must make room for the newcomer who brings in new ideas, talents, and enthusiasm. All of us should welcome an infusion of energy and vitality, and not feel threatened by the growth process. While continuing to reflect a "radical" philosophy, The ANIMALS' AGENDA will try to reach out to a wider audience, attracting, we hope, needed "new blood" into the movement.

A new Congress convenes this month, and a Democratic majority in the Senate means all new committee heads. This change may brighten prospects for passage of animal protective legislation, and pro-animal bills are being readied by sympathetic legislators who will soon drop them into the Congressional hopper. In our March issue (remember, we don't publish in February), we'll be reporting on those new bills.

Advice and Dissent

A good bit of time was spent in November pouring over the tonnage of reader surveys you returned to us in the fall. In this month's COMMENT, we discuss your concerns about the movement—the issues and intramovement dynamics. Regarding your evaluation of The ANIMALS' AGENDA, we're happy to know that most of you feel it's "striking a good balance."

We've been asked for more "how-to" kinds of articles, and more spotlighting of lesser-known organizations and activists. Many of you want information on how movement resources are being used, so as to better "invest" your contributions in response to the many different financial appeals you receive in the mail. You'd like more information on cruelty-free living, and request that we announce events far enough in advance so that attendance is possible. You're interested in knowing more about the "other side"—their point of view as well as information on the strategies being employed by animal exploiters. We're glad to know that you'd like a better mixture of articles—covering a wider range of topics—and in the future we'll try not to give excessive attention to any one issue.

Readers called us on the carpet for allowing too much criticism to appear in the pages of this movement magazine. It seems that criticism—even when it's intended to be constructive—is only *really* welcome when we agree with it or it's directed at someone else. We will try, however, to tread with greater care in this regard.

Another sensitive area was brought to our attention with fist-pounding resonance: religion. Many readers criticized us for "trashing" it, and others took us to task for mentioning it at all. While it must be acknowledged that contemporary religious institutions have done precious little to advance the humane ethic (and some have done their best to denounce it), there exists in the religious community tremendous potential for raising consciousness about animals and animal rights. While The ANIMALS' AGENDA is not about to begin promoting any particular creed, we will continue to explore this important area, and try to encourage the development of animal rights as a serious religious concern.

Thanks for providing us with your insights, advice, and comments. A special thanks is also owed to those of you who sent contributions along with your completed surveys.

— The Editors

♦ LETTERS ♦



More letters Page 36

—Barbara Cushmore/"Resources"

Korean Backwardness Breeds Cruelty

I write this letter because I believe you can be of some help in the matter of the cruel treatment of dogs and cats in Korea and in other Asian countries. I am a Korean wife and mother, and also work as assistant to a pharmacist.

Many decades ago this country was very poor and there was not enough to eat. It was accordingly understandable that people would turn to dogs and cats for food. But now this country is becoming wealthy enough to obtain all the necessary protein from other sources. Nevertheless, in this country there are now butchers hired to search for other people's dogs and cats, capture them, and kill them for meat.

In general, many people here, including children, are ignorant about the proper care of animals. There is a tendency, even among some pet owners, to be cruel. For example, a neighbor's cat was recently meowing and crying all night—in order to silence it, he put it in the stove and burned it to death. Often children throw their cats around and swing them as if they were mere toys; if they should accidentally break their legs, they just shove them into the garbage. Sometimes people intentionally starve cats so they will kill rats; many of them cannot catch rats, and so try to steal food from people, wherein they are beaten to death. Sick pets are either cudgelled to death, or are simply left somewhere to die. This cruelty not only applies to cats and dogs, but to other animals who are maltreated in this country.

Because of protests from other countries, the Korean government has passed a law against the consumption of dog and cat meat. Therefore, this practice is no longer done openly. Nevertheless, it still widely occurs in the countryside and in the outskirts of the cities. The enforcement of this law is inadequate, and I am hoping that some sort of campaign can

be initiated to influence other countries to protest this practice in the face of the 1988 Olympics to be held in Korea. It would be an opportunity to educate the Korean people about humane care of animals. Such a campaign could bring about an improvement in animal treatment, not only in Korea, but in other Asian countries where the same kind of problems exist.

—A Citizen of South Korea
(Name withheld to prevent political reprisals.)

Your October issue contained an excellent article dealing with the dog and cat meat trade in Southeast Asia. Considering that the 1988 Olympics are to be held in South Korea, can we, as animal rights advocates and activists, do some-

thing to pressure the South Korean government regarding this totally unacceptable practice? South Korea is going to be on the receiving end of a lot of promotional and tourist dollars. How can we let our own government know that we object to supporting a country (via the Olympics) that allows domestic animals to be consumed, especially in such a cruel manner? Any ideas or plans in the works?

—Debra LaBruzzo
Concerned Citizens for Animals
43 Harmon Avenue
Springfield, MA 01118

Editors' Note: The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) is now taking its campaign against Korean cruelties to Western Europe. There has already been considerable public outcry in North America and Great Britain, but not enough to eliminate the cruel trade in dog and cat flesh. No definite plans have been formulated at this time for the '88 Summer Olympics, but IFAW is suggesting that letters be sent at this time to Nike, Inc., an American company that manufactures running shoes in South Korea, asking that they use their considerable influence with that government to halt the outrageously inhumane practices common there. Write to Philip H. Knight, Chairman of Nike, Inc., at 3900 SW Murray Blvd., Beaverton, Oregon 97005. For more information, contact IFAW at P. O. Box 193, Yarmouth Port, MA 02675.

"Hidden Crimes" a Bit Strident?

I read the September review of the videotape "Hidden Crimes" both before and after viewing it, and found your comments to be clear, concise and accurate. Still, I feel I must take issue with your downplaying of its "occasional lapses into absolutistic or overblown rhetoric."

Video imagery—from motion pictures to TV news—is fast becoming the most significant way of spreading the animal rights message. Costly productions like "Hidden Crimes" can reach a vast audience through cable and public television, but only if they maintain an appearance of objective reporting. Already, the "overblown rhetoric" of "Hidden Crimes" has cost it a broadcast opportunity on one major public station in California. Instead of widespread public exposure, this program will tend only to circulate among a relatively small number of those already convinced of its message. Even in a public showing, an intelligent vivisectionist could rip the program apart because of its careless generalizations and

Continued on page 36

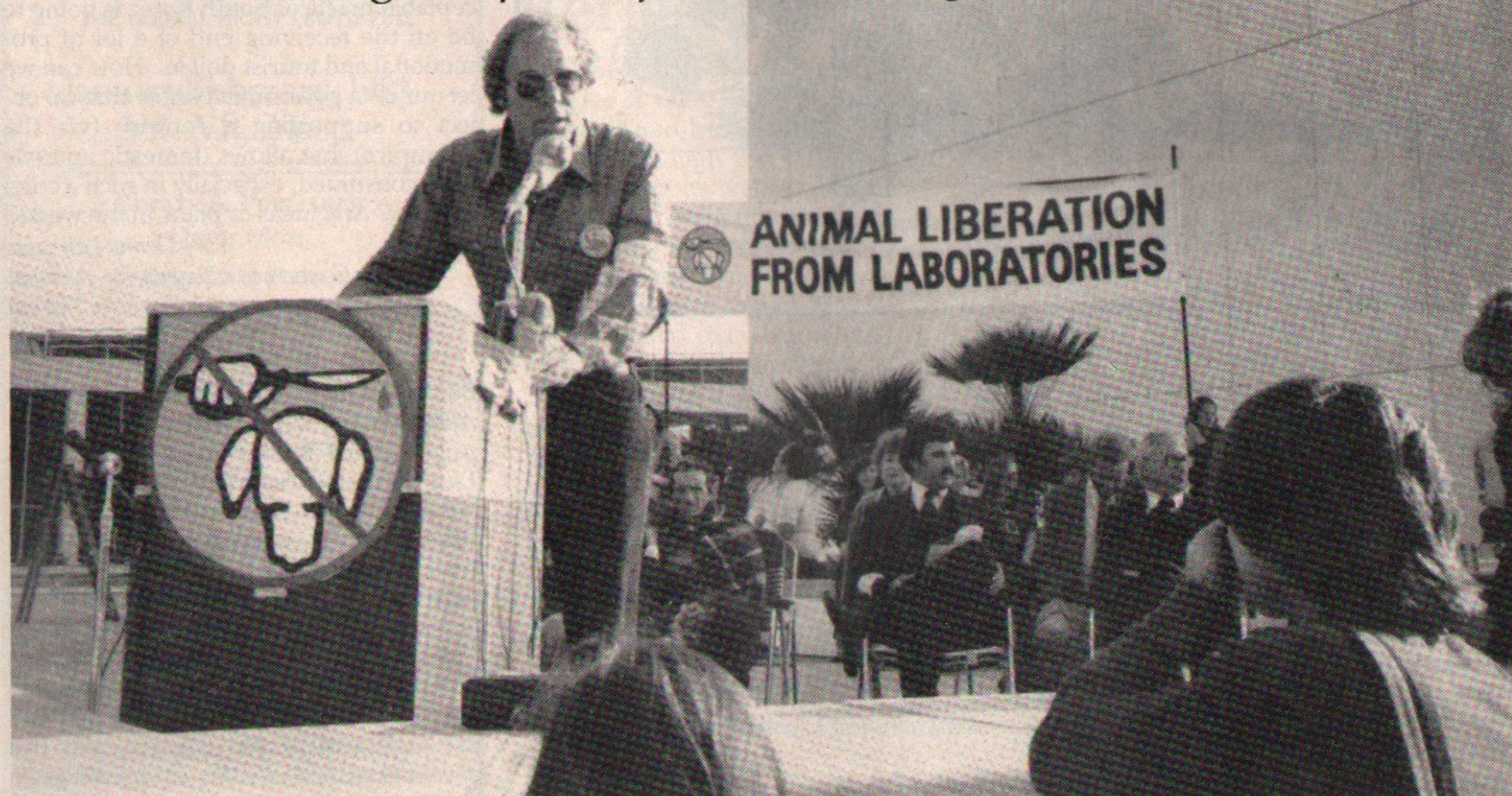
SUSTAINERS 1987

Humane Society of the United States,
National Anti-Vivisection Society,
New England Anti-Vivisection Society,
American Anti-Vivisection Society,
Massachusetts Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals, Fund for Animals,
Animal Protection Institute of America,
Michigan Humane Society,
International Society for Animal Rights,
Peninsula Humane Society,
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals,
Animal Rights Coalition (MN),
Progressive Animal Welfare Society (WA),
The Humane Society of New York.

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An Interview with Don Barnes

Taking the pulse of the animal rights movement



Don Barnes' frequent travels across the country afford useful insights into the state of the struggle for animal rights.

INTERVIEWED BY DOUG MOSS

Don Barnes is probably the most widely-travelled member of the animal rights movement in the U.S. He is featured regularly on television and radio as Director of the Washington, D.C. office of the National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS), and lectures frequently at meetings and classes. Prior to his entry into the animal rights movement, Barnes, a psychologist by training, conducted experiments on primates at the School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. He became increasingly critical of the inhumane practices, waste of money, and lack of applicable knowledge gained from the research, and was dismissed from his position in January of 1980. Barnes refers to the ability of experimenters to cause pain, suffering and death to countless animals as "conditioned ethical blindness."

As one who "came over from the other side," Barnes has watched the movement develop from a unique perspective.

What's the general mood and attitude out there among grassroots leaders regarding the pace of progress in animal rights?

In a sense, the very nature of the animal rights movement demands that participants be strongly individualistic; after all, their views are often in opposition to 99 per cent of their neighbors and it takes strength of character to continually battle upstream, particularly in small communities where one cannot fade into the crowd. Small victories become vital as buffers against the broad reality of animal exploitation. Frustration definitely heads up the list of emotions and, as you would expect, there's a good deal of anger directed toward both our hedonistic society and, secondarily perhaps, toward those within the movement who appear motivated by personal gain rather than progress for animals.

What animal issues concern them most?

By my definition, grassroots groups are

small, almost always poor, and spend the majority of their time and energies on local issues. Pound seizure, spay-and-neuter facilities, local hunting and trapping, and the bias of public education are popular issues around which a small number of activists can attempt to rally their communities. Even so, national projects are of vital importance to local activists, for it has been through written information, videotapes of animal abuse, and meetings and rallies organized around national spokespersons that credibility with the local media has been garnered and maintained.

What issues are the buzz right now?

As I see it, we're in a transition between hot issues at the moment. The University of Pennsylvania head-injury lab controversy was the most recent major issue upon which practically all groups focused their efforts. Winning that battle was a major victory for the entire movement.

♦ INTERVIEW ♦

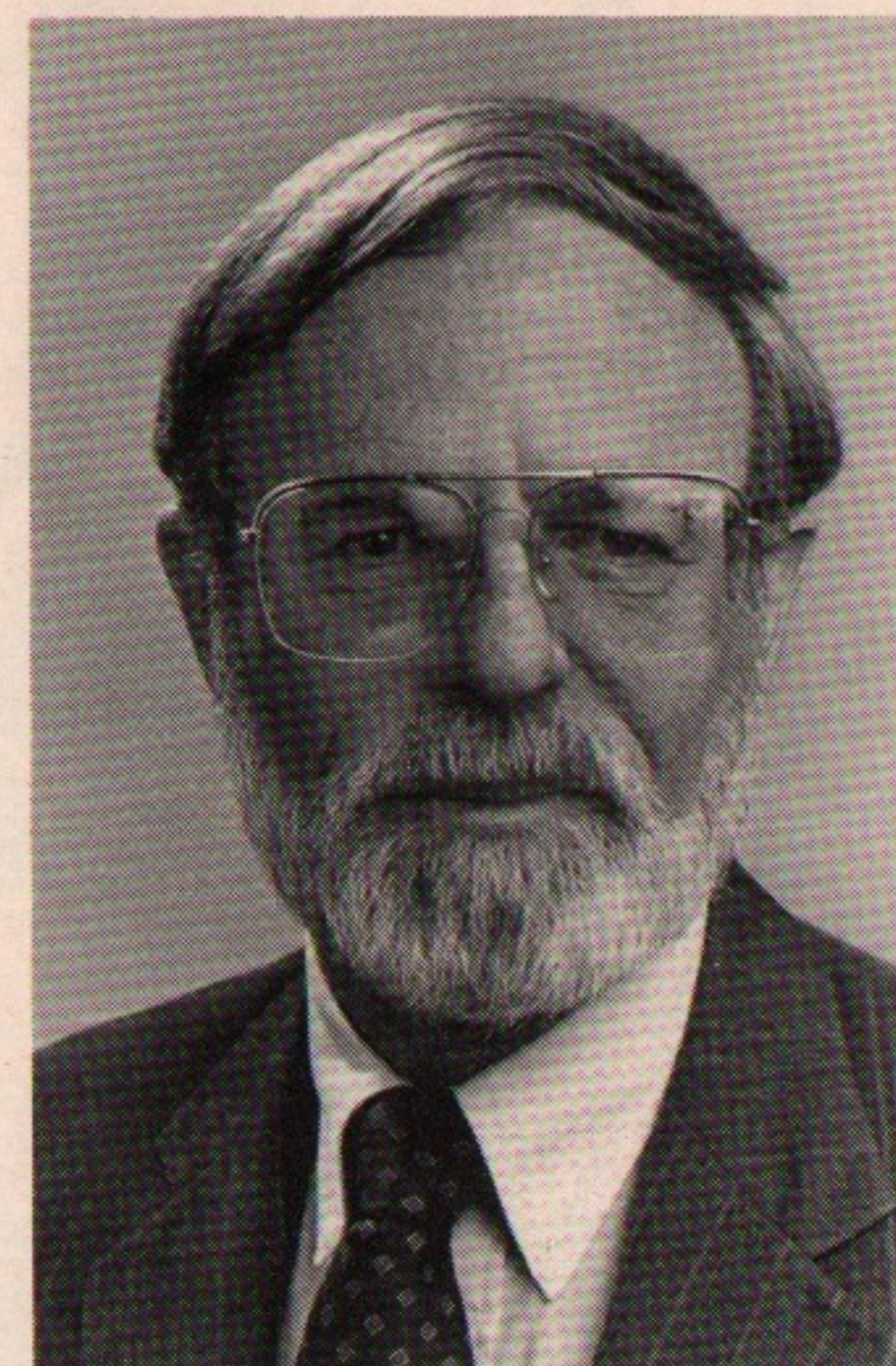
There are several new thrusts "waiting in the wings" for national support, for example, reaching the religious community, the Gillette boycott, and national pound seizure legislation. Any of these, or perhaps all, will provide focal points for the movement in 1987 and, while it is difficult to prioritize, I do hope we manage to achieve the intra-movement unity required to make the most of these opportunities.

You rub elbows with the leaders of large organizations as well as with grassroots activists, particularly as a co-participant in the Pro-Pets coalition. How do they feel about the "financial controversy"? What do they plan to do to respond to pressures to divest and to feed the movement more?

As you might imagine, there isn't a lot of open discussion about the financial responsibilities of larger organizations to the smaller ones, and I'm not really sure there can be. It's difficult enough to define a grassroots group, and each must be weighed on its own merits. Requests for funds arrive almost hourly on the desks of the directors of the larger groups. Some have merit; many do not. A responsible manager has an obligation to his members and staff to make wise financial commitments for the organization and, unlike the National Institutes of Health, animal welfare/rights organizations don't have a mechanism in place for evaluating such requests. It goes without saying that not every request can be honored. So the question becomes, "How can wealthier organizations work more closely with small-group efforts to accomplish our mutual goals with highest efficiency?"

The ANIMALS' AGENDA has suggested a "Superfund," whereby monies from those who have funds could be pooled for distribution to active groups in the field. To my mind, there is far too much specificity in organizational charters for this to work.

Still, the problem of how to achieve the most efficient use of our resources for the animals remains, and it's a vitally important question for each of us to attempt to answer. Let me share an exciting new NAVS project with you, the "NAVS Small Grant Program." The concept is simple: extend our capabilities by providing small grants to justified small group efforts on a monthly basis. Organizations can submit a simple but explicit proposal based upon projected local efforts to NAVS' headquarters at 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611. Each proposal will be evaluated by a committee of NAVS staff members, and the best chosen for initial support on a monthly basis for a period



Still, the problem of how to achieve the most efficient use of our resources for the animals remains, and it's a vitally important question for each of us to answer.

of, say, one year. Such grants need not be tied to a specific project as long as the funds are spent on anti-vivisection initiatives. Grants are renewable but not open-ended. I am personally very excited about this program and I hope it can be initiated very early in 1987. Most importantly, I see this program as providing a prototype for other organizations to follow.

You and NAVS are involved in Pro-Pets, a coalition of several large organizations working on the issue of pound seizure, the use of homeless, unclaimed cats and dogs for research. Many animal advocates think that going after the pound seizure issue is not a good strategy because it fosters the concept that dogs and cats are special animals, more worthy of humane consideration than rats, rabbits, monkeys, etc. And merely

substituting purpose-bred dogs and cats for shelter animals doesn't seem to be the answer to the problem either. Care to comment?

While little causes me more grief than the common psychological depression of an animal specifically bred for research, I continue to believe that pound seizure is a meaningful arena for the animal rights movement. I still believe that increasing the cost of the animal will translate to fewer animals in the classrooms and in the laboratories. Also, pound seizure is an issue around which local communities can come together and, through such togetherness, become aware of the larger picture of animal exploitation.

What are some of the intra-movement problems that need to be addressed?

As in every level of human activity, we are joined by those with self-serving motives. To dwell upon these individuals is to limit the energy we have available to affect positive change and, while we criticize our opponents for their rigidity and failure to glimpse the hope of innovation, we are also guilty of zealous and inefficient myopia in the pursuit of high-sounding principles. In a sense, our divisiveness defines our strength as a movement comprised of independent thinkers and doers. It is this strength we must capitalize upon, for to spend time shedding tears over weaknesses is to succumb to them. Of course, there are unethical people in this movement, at all levels, and if they can be shunted from the movement, fine, but if they are inextricably secured, do what you can to loosen their hold while looking beyond them toward more positive actions. If you don't like what an organization is doing, become a life member and demand change; don't stand outside and point fingers, for that will accomplish nothing.

You do the talk show circuit and often get involved in debates. How are the media reacting to animal rights and anti-vivisection? What about the opposition? How do they see the movement? How do they react to you, in particular, as a former researcher taking the opposing view?

Media response is generally excellent, but I consider it my duty to present animal rights ideas along with concerns for human beings. I refuse to allow them to paint me with a misanthropic brush.

The opposition is generally intractable in their polarization of the issues. This is to our advantage in many ways. I have found that opponents' tenets are far nar-

Continued on page 42



Roses are Red, Rose Hips Are Round, The Seeds Are Yellow, And The Oil is Renowned!

High in the Andes mountains of South America grow the pink full-blown roses known among the people of Chile as *Rosa Mosqueta*. For years the hips from these roses were used to make jams and jellies, but now clinical research from a Santiago University shows that the oil from the *Rosa Mosqueta* seeds is effective in treating the skin for wrinkles and lines from premature aging.

Only the oil from the *Rosa Mosqueta* rose hips has this rejuvenating effect, according to the doctors, dermatologists, and chemists who have worked with it. The Chilean company that extracts the oil from the rose hip seeds (without chemical solvents) came to Aubrey because they knew he has a respect for natural herbal ingredients and that he would market the oil without adding synthetic chemicals that would inhibit its healing power. Plus, Aubrey has formulated a superb moisturizing cream using the oil from

the *Rosa Mosqueta*, as well as herbal extracts of horsetail, coltsfoot, nettles, coneflower, St. John's wort, calendula, and sweet almond oil. Aubrey's *Rosa Mosqueta Rose Hip Moisturizing Cream* is an elegant, pale pink cream with a light rosy fragrance.

Apply the golden rose hip seed oil to dry and wrinkled areas, and massage it well into the skin. Then, for added rose hip benefits, apply a little *Rosa Mosqueta Rose Hip Moisturizing Cream* on top of the oil. Your skin will feel softer, smoother, and moisturized but not greasy.

Only Aubrey Organics has *Rosa Mosqueta Rose Hip Seed Oil* and *Rosa Mosqueta Rose Hip Moisturizing Cream*. Don't buy so-called rejuvenating creams with animal extracts based on animal experiments. Mother Nature (and her partner Aubrey Organics) has the answer to aging skin: *Rosa Mosqueta Rose Hip Seed Oil*.

4419 North Manhattan Avenue
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Available At Better
Health Food Stores Everywhere

Cosmetically Conscious Resolutions for 1987

Wouldn't it be wonderful if right now everybody stopped buying all products tested on animals? Toxicity testing accounts for around 70% of all animal testing, and ingredients that are tested on animals and used in cosmetics blind, torture, and murder millions of laboratory animals every year. Think of it: the megabuck cosmetic conglomerates kill these animals year after year for silly people to rub synthetic chemicals on their bodies that pollute the environment and compromise their health. The final insult: there is little difference among these mass-produced products. Read the ingredients lists, and you'll see for yourself. The most powerful activist tool you have is your consumer dollar. Here's what you can do in 1987 to put your consumer dollar to work with cosmetic companies who protect animals, NOT exploit them.

1. READ COSMETIC LABELS. A good rule of thumb on reading labels: if a cosmetic ingredient looks like a synthetic chemical, it probably is. And if a cosmetic company uses synthetic ingredients, it is supporting animal testing because all synthetic cosmetic ingredients have been animal tested, if not by the cosmetic company itself then by the raw materials manufacturer from whom it buys its ingredients. Remember: claims (of safety, performance, etc.) made by cosmetic companies for their products are usually based on animal tests. This practice exploits animals and is dangerous to humans because animal tests do not show what will happen to humans in regular use.

2. AVOID SYNTHETIC COLORS. Let's ignore the toxicity of the coal tar dyes for a minute and concentrate on the millions of animals who have died in the testing of FD & C and D & C dyes. These colors have been used since the early 1900's, and they have been tested over and over and over again, both to prove their safety AND to prove their toxicity. These colors don't do anything useful or necessary. Avoid them for the animals' sake, as well as your own health.

3. AVOID SYNTHETIC PRESERVATIVES. Ditto number two: animals die to make these chemicals safe to sell, or unsafe to sell. Also consider that preservatives don't perform any function but that of protection and convenience to the manufacturer. Look for cosmetic companies who use natural preservatives and who manufacture in small batches and ship directly to health food stores and consumers. They are considering YOUR safety--and that of our animal friends as well.

4. AVOID SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS. Synthetic detergents (including the "coconut derivatives" popular in many health food store brand cosmetics) are not desirable for several reasons: first, because they are tested on rabbits with the inhumane Draize test; second, because their residue pollutes our water supplies (the foamy muck that defaces our seashores and rivers); third, because detergents are drying to your skin and hair. Because soap is exempt from labeling laws, you have to know your manufacturer to be sure you're getting a soap without tallow, an animal by-product used to harden most soap bars which is drying to the skin and may leave a soap film.

5. AVOID "CELL EXTRACT" CLAIMS FOR REJUVENATION & ANTI-AGING. Despite the flood of collagen and cell extract "rejuvenation" creams, there are plenty of all-herbal cosmetics to choose from that work better than any animal-extract containing cosmetic. Herbs have been used in body care for thousands of years for softening, smoothing, healing, moisturizing, and nourishing the hair and skin. Look for cosmetics that use lots of different herbs in appreciable quantities, and avoid rejuvenation claims based on animal extracts. For example: *Rose Hip Seed Oil* does help wrinkles and lines, but animal cell extracts don't. *VEGACOL TMC Vegetarian Collagen* replaces animal collagen. These are good alternatives!

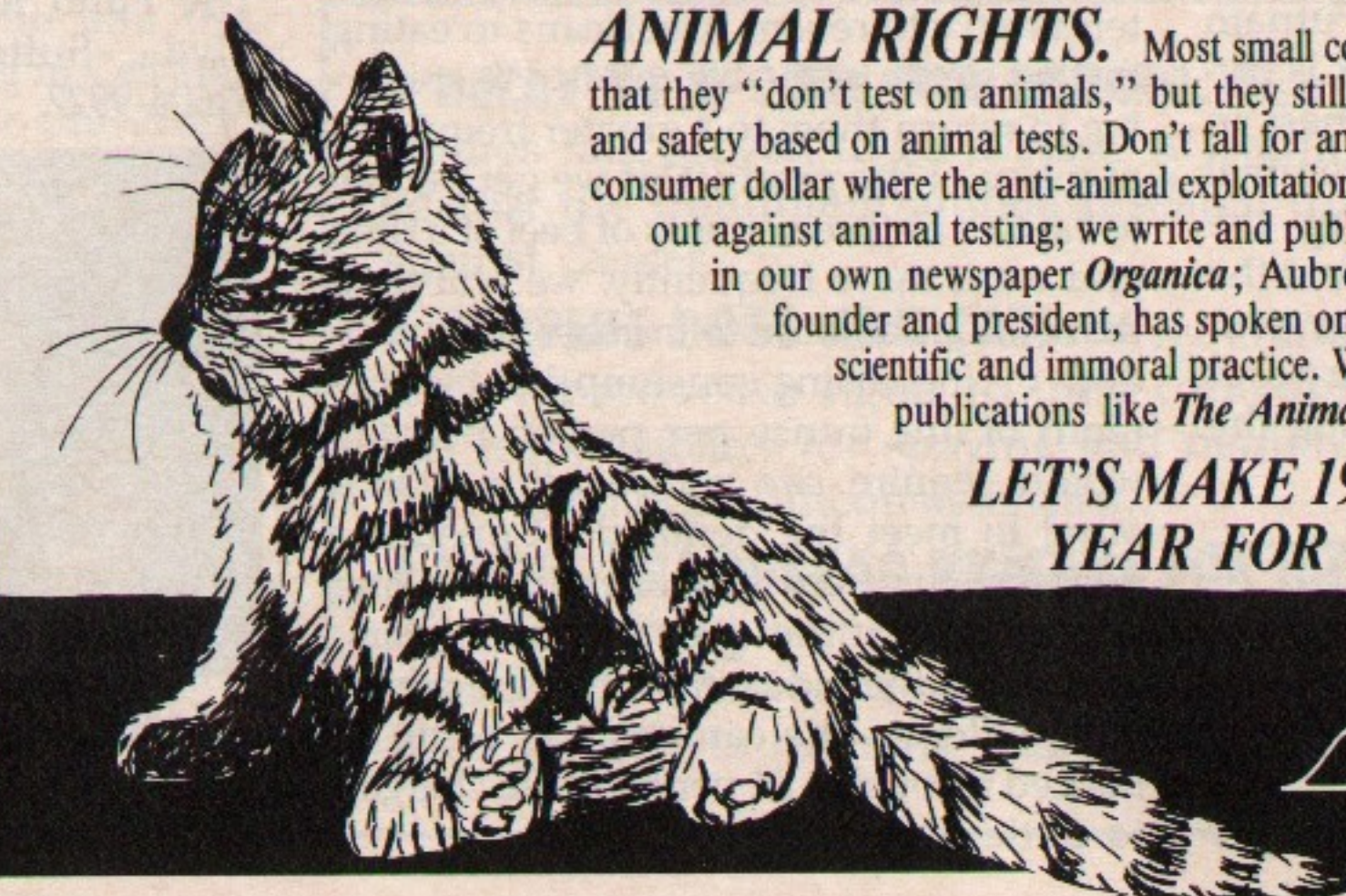
6. DON'T SETTLE FOR HALF-NATURAL COSMETICS. Many cosmetic manufacturers say that natural ingredients work better with synthetic chemicals and that all-natural cosmetics are impractical. That's like saying an orange right off the tree is not as good as an orange that's been artificially colored. Natural herbal ingredients are better for your hair and skin; they're better for the environment because they don't add to the chemicalization problem, and they're better for animals because natural ingredients are not generally tested on animals. Stay with cosmetic manufacturers who seek out and research natural ingredients that will work, rather than use the same old synthetic chemical cosmetic mix that most manufacturers use.

7. TELL YOUR HEALTH FOOD STORE OWNER YOU WANT ETHICAL COSMETIC PRODUCTS. Health food store owners don't always know if products they carry have been tested on animals or not. Let them know that you will only buy NATURAL, non-animal-tested cosmetics.

8. LOOK FOR COSMETIC COMPANIES WHO REALLY SUPPORT ANIMAL RIGHTS.

Most small cosmetic companies can say truthfully that they "don't test on animals," but they still use claims of product effectiveness and safety based on animal tests. Don't fall for anti-animal-testing slogans; put your consumer dollar where the anti-animal exploitation action is. Aubrey Organics speaks out against animal testing; we write and publish articles against animal testing in our own newspaper *Organica*; Aubrey Hampton, Aubrey Organics' founder and president, has spoken on many occasions against this unscientific and immoral practice. We even run ads in animal rights publications like *The Animals' Agenda*.

**LET'S MAKE 1987 A BETTER
YEAR FOR ANIMALS!**



AUBREY
ORGANICS

♦ NETWORK NOTES ♦

IF YOU THINK VETERINARIANS as a group are dedicated to ending animal suffering in all its forms, think again. The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA), of which most veterinarians are members, advocates many practices which deny animals their most basic rights. In several brochures containing policy statements on companion and food animals, the AVMA condones such practices as confinement rearing of livestock; castration, ear notching, and tail docking of piglets; caging of layer hens; de-beaking of broiler chickens; use of the veal crate; pound seizure; and use of steel-jaw leghold traps "as a means to control predators and pest animal populations." On the subject of animal research, they say: "...laws and regulations governing the use of animals in biomedical research are adequate. . . AVMA recognizes the central and essential role of animals in research experimentation and testing for continued improvement in the health and welfare of all animals including man." In reference to the animal rights community, the AVMA says "the issues are sometimes emotional and distorted and designed to attract public attention." These views are not all that surprising in light of the fact that the veterinary community has a vested interest in the continuation of animal abuses—jobs for veterinarians are provided by the meat, dairy, and egg industries as well as the animal research establishment. However, a survey conducted by the student arm of the AVMA recently showed that 88 per cent of veterinary students surveyed agreed that "research animals have rights", 70 per cent opposed use of the steel jaw leghold trap, and 33 per cent found confinement farming to be inhumane. Clearly, the policies of the AVMA are not wholly consistent with the views of their student members. Why not let your local veterinarians know what you think of the AVMA's views? Tell compassionate veterinarians to contact the Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights (AVAR), 530 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, CT 06830. AVAR is trying to increase the level of awareness in the veterinary community about animal rights issues, and is petitioning the AVMA to take a strong stand against the leghold trap. They are looking for concerned veterinarians and veterinary students who are interested in signing the petition.

The day will come when men such as I will look on the murder of animals as they now look upon the murder of men.

—Leonardo da Vinci

EDITED BY LESLIE PARQUE



—Eugene Lewis/Wildlife Tours Ltd.

SEAL-WATCHING TOURS IN CANADA are being promoted by the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) as an economic alternative to the seal hunt. The tours allow close-up contact with harp and hooded seals, affording a rare glimpse of adult seals and pups in their natural habitats. It is hoped that the tours will ease the transition to a non-exploitative economic structure in the Gulf of St. Lawrence region. For more information, write to: Atlantic Marine Wildlife Tours, 227 Wright St., Fredericton, NB Canada E3B2E3, or call (506) 459-SEAL.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY COUNCIL (BIC) is planning an extensive advertising campaign encouraging Americans to eat more beef. Actor **James Garner** and actress **Cybill Shepherd** have agreed to become spokespersons for the consumption of cattle flesh, and will be featured in television, radio and print advertisements for the industry beginning in January. *The Washington Post* reported that among others being considered to promote the industry are actress **Sally Field** and singer **Tina Turner**. The BIC plans to target "light users of beef with active lifestyles" in the advertising blitz. In the November issue of *Beef*, a trade magazine, Meat Board President **John Huston** said, "We don't intend to try to return Americans to eating the big steaks or the big roasts. We are trying to return them to a greater frequency of usage of the product. If we get people to eat two or three ounces of beef at a time and eat it more frequently, we will do a tremendous amount to increase consumption. . . . increasing consumption by one-tenth of one ounce per person per day would require *one million cattle* [italics ours] to meet the demand." Consumer demand for beef has been decreasing steadily over the past several years, prompting the industry to increase advertising efforts. The campaign is being financed through a \$1 per head fee charged to cattle producers.

IOWA ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVIST **Frank Zigrang** has formed a new company called Heartland Products Limited. The company sells only humane products, and features non-leather dress shoes for men and women. Frank hopes to expand and include many other cruelty-free items in the future. Such efforts deserve the support and encouragement of all animal activists. For a catalog of products, write to: Heartland Products Limited, Box 218, Dakota City, Iowa 50529, or call (515) 332-3087.

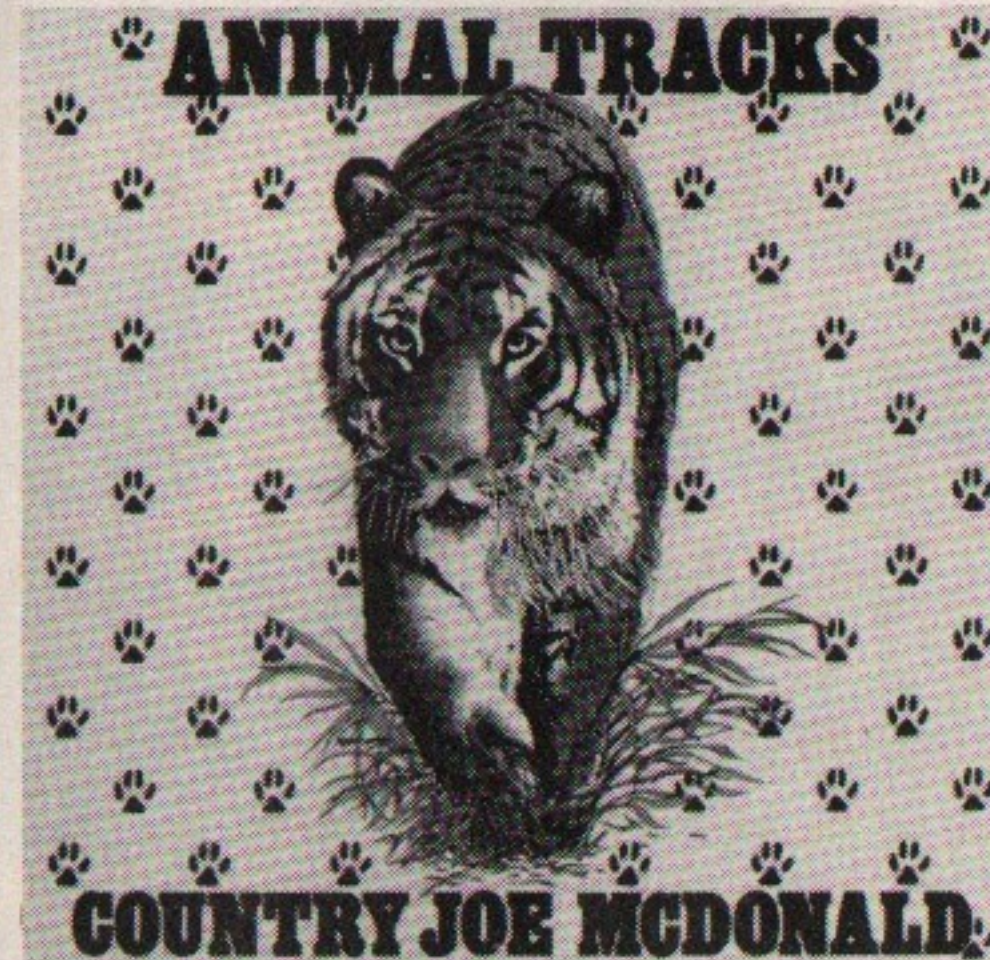
THE FUND FOR ANIMALS HOSTED ITS FIRST ANNUAL GENESIS AWARDS presentation on October 26, 1986, at the Le Bel Age Hotel in Hollywood, California. The purpose was to honor those outstanding individuals in the press and electronic media whose courage and integrity have increased public awareness and understanding of animal issues. There were 14 award recipients, including **Abigail Van Buren**, nationally syndicated columnist; *The Christian Science Monitor*, newspaper; **Paul Harvey**, national radio commentator; **Meridith MacRae**, television talk show host; "Night Court", television network comedy series; and "Magnum P.I.", television network drama series. The name Genesis was selected because the story of Noah and the Ark, which appears in the Book of Genesis, was the first "news report" of an animal rescue operation. **Gretchen Wyler**, Vice Chairperson of the Fund for Animals and host of the event said, "Educating the public about the plight of animals is the most important step on the path to progress. Ultimately the efforts of the humane movement are only as effective as they are communicated by the media to the public. Thus, it would seem that the media hold the key to the door of a more humane and civilized society." Suggestions for next year's award recipients may be sent to: The Fund for Animals, 12548 Ventura Blvd., Suite 141, Studio City, CA 91604-9927.



"Magnum P.I." Associate Producer **David Bellisario** receives award from **Gretchen Wyler**.

—Alan Hunter

♦ NETWORK NOTES ♦



Music with a message

ANIMAL TRACKS, an album of animal rights and environmental music by **Country Joe McDonald**, features songs about whales, seals, coyotes, the hunters' mentality, and global ethics. McDonald is perhaps best known for the anti-Vietnam war anthem "Feel-Like-I'm-Fixin'-to-Die-Rag" and the "Fish Cheer" recorded with his former band, The Fish. For folk music enthusiasts with a social conscience, this album is a must. Albums are \$7 each (California residents add 7-1/2 per cent sales tax), and may be obtained from Rag Baby Records, Box 3316, San Francisco, CA 94114. Look for the February release of another album—*Animal Liberation*—by Wax Trax Records, with songs by **Nina Hagen**, **Lene Lovich**, and other pop stars. The album is the brainchild of PETA's Special Projects Director **Dan Mathews**.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN ANIMAL RIGHTS are on the increase. A chance to participate this summer in an important scientific study on microwaves using tissue culture experiments instead of animals is being offered to two student scientists by the Albert Schweitzer Fellowship and the Center for Advanced Training in Cell and Molecular Biology of Catholic University, Washington, DC 20064. The program is open to college juniors and seniors, and first year medical or graduate students. The deadline for entries is early April. A course entitled "Animal Rights and the Humane Ethic" is tentatively scheduled for the Spring Semester at Elgin Community College, 1700 Spartan Dr., Elgin, IL 60120, (312) 888-6903. And, a Vegetarian Studies program will be offered at Miami-Dade Community College, 11011 S.W. 104th St., Miami, FL 33176. The program could grow into a regular credit/degree program as early as 1988.

DOES BRUTAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS lead to aggressive behavior in human beings? The answer is a definitive "yes", according to Drs. **Stephen Kellert** of Yale University and **Alan Felthous** of the University of Texas. These two researchers conducted a ground-breaking study showing that the case histories of many aggressive criminals contain significant evidence of childhood animal abuse. The study was initiated by the World Society for the Protection of Animals and funded through the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation. In the study's sample, 25 per cent of aggressive criminals had abused animals five or more times in childhood, as opposed to approximately six per cent of nonaggressive criminals and zero per cent for noncriminals. Interestingly, a number of animal abusers also admitted to being hunters or trappers. The findings make a compelling argument for humane education of children, and for early identification of animal abusers as potential perpetrators of violence against humans. For a copy of the study's conclusions, write to: Stephen R. Kellert, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511.

AN ANIMAL AWARENESS RALLY sponsored by the Texas Humane Information Network (THIN) will be held on the steps of the state capitol in Austin at noon, Monday, January 26. The demonstration will alert the convening legislature to the humane community's commitment to press for the passage of desperately needed animal protection bills in Texas (one of which will be a law prohibiting the use of the steel-jaw leghold trap). Contact THIN in Dallas at (214) 373-5238, or Animal Rights Kinship in Austin at (512) 346-5351.

TWO VIDEO GAMES WHICH PROMOTE A DISREGARD FOR ANIMALS were recently brought to our attention by readers. A game called "Duck Hunt" invites players to shoot cartoon ducks flushed out of cartoon bushes by cartoon dogs. When hit, the ducks scream, burst into a cloud of feathers, and fall to the ground. Are you having fun yet? If not, try "Safari Hunt". This game allows the player to blast away at a great variety of animals, the goal being to kill everything moving on the screen. Write to the manufacturers of these games to express your disgust. Perhaps you can offer a constructive suggestion as well: how about a game called "Animal Liberation"? Write to: Nintendo of America ("Duck Hunt"), P.O. Box 957, Redwood, WA 98052; and Sega Corp ("Safari Hunt"), 573 Forbes Blvd., South San Francisco, CA 94080.

WE ARE ALL NOAH RECEIVED A SILVER MEDAL at the 1986 New York Film Festival in the category of Adult Education. **Tom Regan**, creator of this powerful and inspirational new animal rights "tool", accepted the honor at an awards presentation in November attended by major film producers from the U.S. and 20 foreign countries. Videocassettes of the film can be purchased for \$50 from the Culture and Animals Foundation, 3509 Eden Croft Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612.

CORRECTION

In our November Network Notes section, we asked activists to write and thank **Abigail Van Buren** ("Dear Abby") for the columns she has written defending animals. However, we printed an incorrect address. The correct address is: 9200 Sunset Blvd., #1003, Los Angeles, CA 90069.

♦ COMING SOON ♦

♦ **DELAYING A CURE FOR CANCER.** Using animals in cancer studies has proven to be a bust. A leading scientist speaks out against the fraudulent animal research that is prolonging the war against cancer.

♦ **SURPLUS DOGS AND CATS.** Why animal rights advocates must deny reproductive rights to their companion animals. Shouldering the responsibility for spaying and neutering means swallowing some ideological inconsistencies.

♦ **USING BRAIN-DEAD HUMANS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH** can help save living animals. Already used in developing artificial hearts, data derived from experiments on "neomorts" can be applied directly to humans—fully bypassing animal "models."

The Battle to Stamp Out

An Abominable Industry

Caged Blue Arctic Fox in a "fur farm" awaits his fate.

—David Whiting/Beauty Without Cruelty

Despite a powerful climb in sales volume, the fur industry today faces difficult production and image problems that spell serious trouble ahead.

The number of wild animals trapped for furs in North America during 1986 was roughly 45 million, of which about 20.3 million were the furbearing species that trappers wanted. The rest were birds, small rodents, stray pets, and other "trash" animals that were tossed aside. (Although usually forgotten, these animals, too, contributed their suffering to the making of fur garments.) About 25 per cent of these totals were trapped in Canada, the rest in the United States.

Approximately 35 million more animals were gassed, electrocuted, clubbed, or otherwise slaughtered at fur farms—4.5 million in Canada, 30.5 million in the U.S.

These are the statistics that concern ecologists and animal defenders, but pro- and anti-fur campaigners are just now tallying up their most important 1986 figures: final sales of fur, profit vs. loss, and public contributions to anti-fur organizations.

Marching through Toronto's fur sales district on November 29, anti-fur protesters brought the conflict into the open once again, hoping to catch the media's

BY MERRITT CLIFTON

attention. Similar marches followed in many American cities. The fur industry, in an attempt to steady the nerves of its retailers, promptly set up a toll-free hotline which stores facing protests could call for quick tactical advice.

The month before Christmas is, of course, the traditional peak sales month for the fur industry and the peak fundraising time for many animal rights groups. But with fur ads sprouting up all over, it's also the time of year when the struggle between pro- and anti-fur groups begins to heat up and make the news.

In 1986, most of the major international animal rights groups united for the first time in open war against the fur trade. The World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) drew the battle lines at its Luxembourg convention. Taking a stand previously reserved to small, "radical" groups, WSPA called for both an international campaign against the wearing of any kind of fur, and a European

Economic Community ban on the import or sale of any trapped fur.

The Pressure Mounts

In Canada, the powerful Association for Protection of Fur-bearing Animals (APFA) is undergoing a similar radicalization. "We have a special problem," director George Clements admits, "because we were founded specifically to oppose cruel trapping methods." But Clements acknowledges increasing sympathy for the anti-fur push. "We seemed to be getting nowhere," he says of 15 years' effort to ban leghold trapping. APFA has accordingly stepped up its distribution of anti-trapping information to other groups. Latest APFA production is a six-minute film on trapping called "Time to Care", narrated by M*A*S*H star Loretta Swit.

Noting that John Hoyt, head of the Humane Society of the United States, now presides over WSPA as well, Clements hopes that HSUS will become an even stronger voice against fur products. "It's been embarrassing," he continues, "al-

ways having Europeans fighting hardest to solve our animal welfare problems. They're the ones who really solved the seal hunt, and they're the ones who have hitherto come out most firmly against trapping and furs."

At least two other major American groups are already on a full collision course with the fur industry—The Fund for Animals, headquartered in New York City, and Trans-Species Unlimited, based in Williamsport, Penn.

"Real People Wear Fake Furs"

Says Cleveland Amory, whose book *Man Kind?* helped introduce the animal rights notion during the issue-conscious 1970s, "We oppose the wearing of furs right across the board. We originally just opposed trapped furs, and tolerated fur ranches as a start. Our first ads, way back in 1972, featured Doris Day, Mary Tyler Moore, Angie Dickinson and several others, and they were ads against traps. But as time has gone on, we've broadened our focus."

Amory recalls that the Fund for Animals began fighting fur ranching as well as trapping when they were offered the chance to buy out a bankrupt beaver ranch in Idaho. "We rescued 905 beavers," Amory grins. "We were able to do this because two extraordinary women did an incredible job, placing the beavers with Idaho farmers in places where all the native beavers had been trapped out. There really were no more wild beavers in Idaho. We were told by wildlife experts that after spending three generations in

captivity, none of our beavers would last a day in the wild. All of them did absolutely splendidly. That gave us our first look at fur ranching. The more I've seen of the ranches, the more critical I've become."

Unlike some other groups, which feel that fake furs help bolster the glamorous image of real fur, the Fund for Animals is still promoting fake furs as an alternative. "We have always favored fake fur coats," Amory recalls. "We've promoted the slogan 'Real People Wear Fake Furs', with a series of publicity-catching fashion shows. We support fake furs because they're selling ten or twenty to one over real furs. Maybe all the fake fur customers

can't afford real fur, but we think a lot of them can." The solution, of course, is not perfect. "I'm always wishing people didn't even have to wear fake fur," Amory concludes, "but you have to draw the line where you can."

Some people have suggested that the negative impact of perpetuating the "fur mystique" may be balanced by advertising campaigns stressing not only the price and esthetic values of fakes, but the main reason why they should be preferred: the avoidance of suffering. Moreover, if only for purely commercial reasons, the textile giants making fake furs might also be persuaded to carry ads endorsing a strong pro-animal position.



The splattering of fake blood on this billboard promoting furs helped make it a lot more honest.



Protesters assemble in front of one of Fred Schwartz's stores in northeastern New Jersey. Schwartz, better known as "Fred the Furrier," has led in the mass merchandising of furs.

Checkmating the Fur Industry

In 1979 the Animal Welfare Institute (A.W.I.) began an assault on the fur industry as a whole with a major expose titled "Facts on Furs". Involved more in lobbying against leghold traps than in public activism, A.W.I. remains categorically opposed to all wearing of fur, according to spokesperson Cathy Liss.

Currently, Trans-Species Unlimited is waging by far the most aggressive U.S. anti-fur campaign. Last year's "Christmas Massacre" protests across North America followed up T.S.U.'s "Sitdown for Wildlife", held on December 15, 1985, when protesters in 20 U.S. cities staged brief sit-ins in department stores, attracting international attention. Then, last Nov. 29, right after Thanksgiving, T.S.U. again staged nationwide protests in 41 cities, with hundreds of demonstrators entering fur departments of major stores such as Sears, and committing acts of civil disobedience. The media reacted for the most part favorably, with local papers writing especially encouraging articles about the

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Lethal Glamour

This sleazy ad—reflecting a new industry sales approach—would have women believe that victory in the corporate race and personal reward cannot be complete without a fur coat.

The men rise as the chairwoman of the board closes her Gucci leather briefcase and prepares to leave. Her gorgeous face and figure are complimented by jewels and the latest Christian Dior fashions. She coolly gazes out over the city's bold skyscrapers as the marble and glass elevator delivers her to the waiting limousine. Later, wrapped in a loose, full-length Russian lynx coat, she boards her Lear jet for a well-deserved weekend rest.

Although the protagonist of the above scene is a woman, the script is crammed with male-developed values: wealth, power, domination, elitism—all in a cocoon of haughty, external beauty. It could be a scene from *Dallas*, or *Dynasty*, or any other voyeuristic TV show exploiting the current desire of American audiences to peep into the lives of the rich and famous. But increasingly geared toward women, this insidious pop mythology reinforces the false notion that women "have come a long way."

As an industry that capitalizes on vanity, the fur industry has wasted no time in incorporating these fantasies into its current main campaigns. The targets are now, of course, the emerging class of "executive women" and their far more numerous sisters in the "pink-collar" secretarial pools. The strategy has paid off. But what of the poisons contained in such messages?

Sex in advertising is a common phenomenon, and women's bodies (in particular) have been used throughout history as an enticement to secure power or financial advantage. So why get so upset about the latest furriers' campaigns? For one simple reason: they use beautiful females and the appeal of "glamour" to block from view the ghastly horror that underpins the fur business. The exploitation of beauty for the purpose of selling cars is one thing; employing it to promote pain and suffering is quite another.

But, in all fairness, in order for some women to be used as figureheads in this way, it is necessary for them to be blind to—or downright supportive of—the realities that keep the present "patriarchal" system afloat and thriving. The most salient feature of patriarchy is the promotion and glorification of male dominance and male perspectives over what is thought of as female. This means the subjugation of the female human and of female virtues such as compassion and gentleness, which must give way to violence, aggression and competition. The "conservative feminist" (as well as the politically naive woman) capitulates to the patriarchal system of values instead of working to create a new order in which traditional female values are fused with traditional male values to create a more balanced cultural psychology. Her idea of feminism or equality is to be allowed in on the spoils of the system, with little or no regard for the rotteness it contains.

Now, although women have long worn fur coats, it's men who have, for the most part, bought them and killed for them. Men have always sought to ornament "their" women to show off their own status, or to curry sexual favors. It's not surprising, therefore, that furriers (in whose ranks it's easy to find some notorious male chauvinists), would now encourage so-called liberated women to purchase their own coats as a symbol of achievement and independence in what remains a "man's world." Enlightened women must work hard to expose this insidious ploy which turns their unthinking sisters into treacherous "Uncle Toms."

—Holly Jensen



Continued from previous page

protests. The actions were part of T.S.U.'s effort to create "Fur-Free Zones," and eventually a "Fur-Free America." The concept for the campaign is modeled after similar campaigns for "no smoking" and "nuclear-free zones." Says Cave, "This national campaign grew out of T.S.U.'s recognition that the traditional tactics utilized by the animal protection movement have completely failed to stem the rising tide of fur production and slaughter of furbearing animals in this country. We believe that as a movement we have failed to attack the problem of fur at its roots, namely the image of glamour, prestige, and status surrounding furs."

The stronger tactics may, in fact, be long overdue. At least in the United States, indications are that the fur industry is still growing. The European market for pelts has virtually dried up, according to the Canadian Department of External Affairs, but increased exports to the U.S. have helped offset the loss. In addition, Asia has developed fur ranching into a major industry over the past decade, almost entirely to serve the U.S. market, and now it has developed itself into a potential market for sealskins and other Canadian furs.

Since 1972, U.S. retail sales of furs have climbed from \$361.6 million to an estimated \$2 billion in 1986. Retail growth has occurred every single year, according to statistics supplied by the American Fur Industry, Inc. of New York. Even allowing for inflation, the retail part of the business has undeniably tripled and perhaps even quadrupled over the past 15 years.

There are signs, however, that the production side of the fur industry isn't doing as well. Sales of trapping licenses have declined 50 per cent in most states since 1980; and the number of U.S. professional trappers is down from an estimated 40,000 to perhaps 20,000. The drop coincides with a 50 per cent drop in the prices paid to trappers for their pelts. And today, even the trappers still in the business depend less on trapping for their livelihood.

This drop accompanies a major shift in fur sources. As recently as 1979, according to A.W.I., five furs were trapped for every one raised at a ranch. By 1984, A.F.I., Inc. was claiming that 60 per cent of furs were ranches. Toward the end of 1986, industry spokespeople estimated that anywhere from 65 to 85 per cent of furs were ranches. About 1,100 U.S. mink farms skin up to four million animals per year, while 100 per cent of Persian lamb comes from captivity, along with the majority of fox, chinchilla, and rabbit fur.

However, A.W.I. spokesperson Liss charges that the ranched figures are exaggerated for publicity purposes. "The fur industry doesn't want to admit how many

animals they're taking out of the wild," she says. But even allowing for bloated figures, the use of ranched fur is up because with feed prices sharply down, ranching animals is cheaper than trapping them, and the animal supply can be controlled more precisely. Furthermore, ranches, with heavy investments in animals and equipment, are less likely to get out of the business when pelt prices are kept low. Fact is, the U.S. fur industry is making higher profits every year chiefly because fur prices are so low. Fur retailers are able to buy cheap, sell cheap to attract new customers, and turn a windfall because since 1980 raw furs have glutted the market.

As anti-fur sentiment rose abroad during the early 1980s, U.S. fur exports declined almost 60 percent from the 1980 high of \$83.1 million. The decline was as marked and steady as the domestic retail growth. Meanwhile, U.S. fur imports doubled in value over the same period, even as prices per pelt plummeted.

Both trappers and U.S. fur ranchers are pressed increasingly hard by competition from Asia—principally South Korea and Hong Kong. The Asian producers pay

less for labor, have little or no animal welfare standards to observe (not that U.S. standards are strong), and benefit equally by low world feed grain prices. Like U.S. automobile and steel producers, U.S. trappers and fur ranchers now have only one significant market—at home—and they are fast losing that, too.

The Canadian Fur Trade Stalls Out

While the U.S. fur industry centers around retail sales, with garment finishing in second place, Canada is chiefly in the raw fur export business—in direct competition with both U.S. producers and Asia. Consequently, the Canadian fur industry is now in steep decline.

Canadian fur interests hope their final '86 figures will include a bigger share of the U.S. record retail profits. Canadian fur dealers have recently been selling to the U.S. at their lowest prices in a decade, both to compete with Southeast Asia and to dump fur stockpiles they couldn't sell to Europe.

Between 1981 and 1984, Canada lost 85 per cent of its European fur market. During that time, Canadian fur exports to Europe declined from \$159 million per

year to \$77 million. In 1984, press reports estimated that the Canadian fur business was worth about \$800 million annually, with more than half the furs exported. (This estimate was made in Canadian dollars, then worth approximately 90 cents American.) By 1985, however, Toronto's *Globe & Mail* assessed the value of the nation's fur industry at \$680 million per year.

Then came an apparent crash. On October 13, 1986, pro-fur spokesperson Alan Herscovici declared at the Montreal International Fur Fair that the Canadian fur industry was then worth only \$400 million a year, in Canadian dollars, and that exports accounted only for \$160 million. This means the total value of the industry has apparently dropped 50 percent since 1984!

Comparing statistics supplied by the Fur Council of Canada and Herscovici, Canadian fur exports seem to have declined from 85 per cent of production to 40 per cent. While the U.S. fur industry still shows only casual alarm at the growing anti-fur crusade, the Canadian industry is openly and admittedly fighting for survival. Animal rights groups are understandably their first target.

The Fur Industry Strikes Back

The Canadian fur industry defense force presently includes: the Fur Council of Canada, an umbrella group uniting some 28 fur trade organizations; the Fur Institute of Canada, founded in 1983 to combat the anti-fur movement; the public relations firm Grey & Company, hired by the F.I.C.; and numerous other strategists, publicists, spokespersons, and lobbyists provided by the Canadian government.

The Canadian government also directly subsidizes both the F.I.C. and other such recently formed pro-fur groups as the Aboriginal Trappers Federation of Canada (ATFC), organized in 1984, and Indigenous Survival International, organized in 1985. The latter is essentially the ATFC plus contingents from Greenland and Alaska. It conspicuously refrains from addressing such other indigenous survival problems as pollution, lack of health care, and government land grabs.

Meanwhile, in the U.S., retail furriers headed by aggressive mass merchandisers like Fred Schwartz (a.k.a. "Fred the Furrier") have set up a new public relations program to bolster the industry's precarious public image. The new campaign, ludicrously christened "Fur is For Life," is the brainchild of Shelly Berman Communicators, a p.r. shop based in Cleveland, Ohio. Rallying around the slogan, "An Industry in Harmony with Nature," the furriers hope to turn the tide of public disapproval into at least benign indifference to the issue. "Because our livelihood is tied to nature, the fur in-

Continued on next page

—David Whiting/Beauty Without Cruelty



Ranched fur is demonstrably as cruel as wild-caught fur and therefore cannot be preferred to the latter. Above: a "fur farm" in the United Kingdom. Self-centered entertainers are easy prey for an industry that feeds on outside personal vanity and ostentation. Inset: Cher, in her Blackglama "legend" ad. A legend of what?



Continued from previous page

dustry is one of the few industries in America today that protects and preserves the wilderness and all the creatures that live in it," proclaimed Fred Schwartz with typical cheek to a somewhat incredulous *Wall Street Journal* reporter. It is estimated that out of 2500 fur retailers in the U.S., the group has solicited 1600, and has monetary contributions from 150 and 200—not exactly an awesome show of support, despite the promotional hoopla.

The American fur industry's strongest defense so far has been the marketing of furs to working women, in addition to the introduction of many other frivolous fur products (furry toys, mementos, etc.).

And while Canadian apologists for the fur industry continue to shed phony tears over the so-called economic and cultural genocide of Native American fur trappers, the industry (with active government encouragement), is quietly using proportionately more ranch-raised fur. Apparently, a high level industry-government consensus has concluded that no form of trapping will ever seem humane to most people, and that animals drowning or starving and freezing with broken limbs represent an uphill public relations task.

Indeed, the leghold trap has served as a catalyst to raise public consciousness about the fur issue, even though the

FUR: The Foxy Fakes

No, they're not really trying to fool anyone—they're quite contentedly fake, these lighthearted, newsy audacities with all the verve of the real thing!

Although some animal activists consider fake furs as objectionable as real fur, some groups back the alternative as a compromise in an imperfect world.

demands for its abolition or "humane redesign" may have proved perfectly futile. Sums up Anne Streeter, Montreal representative for the International Wildlife Coalition, "It's an anti-fur movement now. Ten years ago we diddle around with protests against the leghold trap, but I think there are some 4,000

patents on different kinds of traps, and none of them are humane. We're through diddling around. The movement has radicalized and hardened into what it should have been all along—a movement to make wearing of fur socially unacceptable."

Doreen Pooley of Toronto-based Ark II

Fur Controversy: Tools and Facts for Activists

- Trans-Species Unlimited (TSU) has put together a comprehensive kit for activists wishing to take part in the "Campaign for a Fur-Free America." The coordinator's manual includes complete details on the creation of "fur-free zones," industry-related news, sample protest letters, clippings on fur actions, and much more. Send for your packet at: TSU, Box 1553, Williamsport, PA 17703.

- Pony hides are now being popularized for fashion accessories, especially shoes, handbags and luggage. People—as usual—do not realize how many ponies and young and healthy horses are sent to premature deaths to supply horse meat for European consumers, pet foods, and the skins needed to make these items. The Michigan Humane Society Research Department suggests that you register protests with these two merchandisers of pony hide products: **Bloomingdale's**, 1000 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022; and **Saks Fifth Avenue**, 611 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10022.

- Thanks to a major donation, The Fur-Bearers' excellent videotape "Time to Care" (VHS 1/2 in.), which depicts the horrors of trapping, is now available for \$25.00. (There's also a 16-mm copy available.) For more info, contact the Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals at (604) 255-0411, or write them at: 2235 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C.,

Canada V5N 4B6.

- Probably no newspaper in the nation runs as many fur ads as *The New York Times*, but now this paper is compounding its traditional moral myopia with regard to conspicuous consumption (entire sections devoted to nothing but quiche, home decorating, and wine) with personal advice on how best to finance fur coat acquisitions. In an Oct. 26 piece signed by Deborah Rankin, the newspaper goes to great lengths to introduce prospective buyers to some of the financial tricks available to them. "If the price tag of your dream coat is hefty than your bank balance, many stores will gladly extend credit," coos Rankin. She then proceeds to detail the credit and interest arrangements of most major fur stores, credit unions, and banks. "Banks will lend funds for a fur, though some advise calling them 'furniture,'" notes Rankin. If possible, says the paper, coats should be bought within the 1986 calendar year; sales tax, which can easily amount to \$500 or more in New York for one of these items, will cease to be deductible in 1987. My, my, what a piece of useful information! Let the *Times* know that you object to this type of "journalism." Write directly to the owner of the rag, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, and its head honcho, Max Frankel. The address is 229 W. 43rd St., New York, NY 10036.

echoes Streeter. "We have people who approach us and say, 'Yes, I wear fur, but my fur is ranch-raised, so it's all right.' We tell them it isn't all right, that the suffering and cruelty and exploitation that goes on at those ranches is just as vile and horrible as what goes on in trapping. If they don't see it, it is because they don't want to see. You know, in certain parts of Scandinavia, people who wear furs are spat upon in the street, and they've been wearing furs since the Ice Age. We don't want people to be spat upon, but we want to reach the same point in our consciousness of the suffering of animals."

Thus, Canadian animal welfare groups seem to have adopted the philosophy expressed in Trans-Species Unlimited's coordinator manual for the "Campaign for a Fur-Free America": "There is little to choose between the suffering of trapped and ranch-raised animals. The wearing of an animal's skin is morally unconscionable and inexcusable, whatever its source, and irrespective of whether the animal happens to belong to an endangered or threatened species. Our ultimate aim is the complete abolition of the fur industry and the outlawing of trapping and ranch-raised fur production."

Social and Political Reverberations

At local taverns, Montreal fur workers

describe a trade in flux. "It's more a seasonal job now," says one cutter, who declined to be identified. "It used to be all year round. You'd meet the winter demand, and then stockpile for next Christmas. Now, they lay you off one week, call you back and have you work overtime the next."

The floor-level impression is that younger fur workers are getting out, looking for steadier jobs and more certain

Since 1972, U.S. retail sales of furs have climbed from \$361.6 million to an estimated \$2 billion in 1986.

futures. The older, skilled workers are counting the days to retirement. Raises are few, and morale is low. Pride in the work is waning; many fur workers hesitate to introduce themselves as such, saying instead that they "make coats." A similar pattern emerges through interviews with New York City workers: it's difficult to recruit new blood, and of late

many jobs are being "exported," as the industry has found that setting up assembly-line shops in Taiwan, South Korea and similar low-wage countries opens the door to huge profits.

The battle against the fur industry also has a definite political dimension—especially strong in Canada. For there, the trappers, while getting only a small fraction of total fur industry revenues, are probably stronger politically than the fur manufacturing and retail sectors. Quebec fur manufacturers, about 80 per cent of the Canadian total, currently employ only about 2,000 people at some 270 different establishments. Almost all are in Montreal, the biggest fur trade center after New York (which reportedly employs nearly three times as many people at twice as many shops). And in Montreal, fewer people work on furs than refinish antiques.

The official estimates of job creation are therefore highly suspect. In Canada, for example, the fur business claims to include some 100,000 workers, counting hobby trappers and department store sales clerks, but firm statistics show that less than 5,000 people derive their incomes exclusively from fur. And many of these are garment workers who could transfer their skills elsewhere.

An almost identical pattern of figure-

Continued on page 37



The animal rights movement has produced a vast array of anti-fur publicity materials, including excellent resource books, bumper stickers, introductory brochures and lapel buttons.

- TV shows abound in bad examples, but few can hold a candle to the likes of *Dynasty* or that phenomenon of idiotica, *Wheel of Fortune*. Both shows continually dangle furs in front of the mindless masses as great symbols of the good life we all ought to aspire to. Although we can't guarantee that letters will accomplish much, try writing them anyhow. *Dynasty* can be reached through producer Aaron Spelling at Box 60257, Los Angeles, CA 90060. *Wheel of Fortune* is accessible through its host Pat Sajak at Box 4356, Hollywood, CA 90075.

- Project Floodlight has put together one of the most effective resource kits we've come across. The "Anti-Fur Resource Book" illustrates scores of examples of anti-fur ads, bumper stickers, buttons, brochures, etc., designed and produced by various groups. Most of the ads are camera-ready. Contact them at Box 3782, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

- According to Doris Primack of Animals in Politics, our best chance to reach the public lies with films or videos. "A color film's impression is immediate, visceral, and needs no intellectualizing," says Primack. "It is the one tool furriers fear, since no amount of debating can refute the testimony." Primack thinks that exposure to black and white photos accompanied by some text leaves behind only a spotty reaction, and that mainly from the "semi-converted." Color photos improve the impact, but the reaction is still much too weak. Similarly, exposure to debates yields inconclusive results, especially now that the fur industry has engaged some extremely persuasive speakers.

—P. Greanville

Twilight for the American Wild Horse



— Craig Downer

Once free to roam the West, thousands of wild horses are now locked behind bars in government holding pens.

BY CRAIG C. DOWNER

"Wild horse"—the very words inflame the imagination! A living symbol of freedom...a remnant of the pioneer West and the bold spirit of America. But these words cause others to see red. They see horses as only belonging under a saddle, behind a fence, or otherwise under human control. Lacking the naturalist's appreciation of life and evolution, they forget that the horse, like all other domesticated creatures, had its origin in the wild. Furthermore, North America is the evolutionary

cradle of the horse genus, *Equus*, for a sixty-million-year line of descent can be traced in this continent's fossil records. Except for the past 7,000 years or so—only an instant, geologically speaking—this record is continuous. Today we face a conspiracy to deny wild horses their freedom in much the same callous manner that white settlers belittled and finally denied native North Americans their right to live harmoniously with nature.

Today wild horses are being used as "scapegoats" for damage caused by livestock overgrazing, and they're losing out. At the behest of agricultural interests, in 1985, 18,959 wild equids were rounded up by helicopters, funnelled into traps, and hauled off to holding pens to await their cloudy fate. In 1986, 12,300 were rounded up, about half in Nevada. The 1986 appropriation of \$16.2 million for roundups was "tagged onto" a funding bill for Fiscal Year 1986 over the objections of a substantial number of Senators, and would not have stood a chance of passing on its own.

In a mad spirit of domination over the natural world, many Westerners, root-bound by their own tradition of unrestrained exploitation, mock the very concept of wilderness and freedom they claim to identify with. To them, "freedom" means the freedom to do as they "darn well please" when it comes to their fellow creatures.

Most insidious of the tactics employed by the livestock (and hunting) establishments to eliminate the wild horse is a nefarious smear campaign—a deluge of negative propaganda that would have the public believe that somehow humans created the horse, and that a horse living in the wild is an aberration that can only wreak destruction. If one were to believe this lie, the beautiful horse, running wild and free, would appear to be the very "kiss of death" to all it touches. Yet, millions of equids roamed North America just a century ago, and thrived in harmony with the buffalo, the elk, the puma,

and all the other native denizens of the land.

Considering this history, one must suspect the underlying motivation of wild horse detractors. A vested interest rarely admits to the value of a conflicting interest, one that would check or curb its monopoly over the resource base.

Sheep and cattle ranchers are issued permits to graze livestock on public lands, mostly in western states. According to 1984 Public Land Statistics, there are 12,302 licensed operators on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) operated lands who graze 3,973,221 head of livestock on 156,868,419 acres. The U.S. Treasury currently loses \$33 million per year on public lands devoted to livestock grazing. Receipts for grazing privileges totaled just under \$13 million—a paltry sum to compensate for the long-term devastation wrought by the livestock industry.

The public lands grazing permittee currently pays only \$1.35 per "animal unit month" (to feed a 1,000-pound cow, or five sheep, on the public range for a month). This fee is several times below the "fair market value" conservatively estimated at \$6.65. And, although Congress passed a bill to rectify this situation, President Reagan vetoed it in 1986 and kept the grazing fee at \$1.35—a clear hypocrisy in the face of his drastic cuts in other domestic programs, and an obvious blindspot in favor of the "cowboy" lobby he so admires. According to Paul Jancar, a BLM wild horse specialist, "By the time you consider range improvements made by the BLM, the rancher is

paying less than 50 cents a month (the cost of a soda) to keep a cow on public land."

Under the Reagan administration, the BLM has chosen to call "faulty" several years of rangeland "trend" evaluation from previous administrations. The evaluations have been ignored, because they pointed to livestock reduction. In direct contradiction to earlier efforts, a large increase in authorized livestock use of grazing district lands occurred between the years of 1980 and 1984—an increase that continues right up to the new year, 1987. In 1980, 1,964,845 animal "units" were permitted; by 1984, the figure had risen to 2,323,183—an increase in excess of 18 per cent.

In May of 1986, the House Government Operations Committee found that the public is paying millions of dollars a year to subsidize western ranchers to graze livestock on federal land in 16 states. The public lands ranchers number about 31,000 nationwide, and constitute a tiny and pampered element of society. They enjoy an unfair advantage even among America's 1.6 million livestock producers. Forty per cent of public lands grazing privileges is controlled by three per cent of those holding permits—and they are frequently corporate giants, such as oil tycoons, or hobby rancher millionaires, including doctors and lawyers. Rather than curbing the monopoly of public lands, the Reagan administration is increasing this abusive industry's stranglehold.

Continued on next page

— BLM



After being chased by helicopters, wild horses are funnelled into traps.

— BLM

Battle With BLM— Lawsuit Update

BY CLEVELAND AMORY

The high point of the Fund for Animals/Animal Protection Institute lawsuit against the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on behalf of wild horses, came after a long and difficult struggle between their lawyers and ours. At a hearing on June 13, 1986, Magistrate Phyllis Atkins told BLM attorneys that after a careful reading of the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, she found nothing in it which permitted the kind of conduct the BLM had repeatedly engaged in. At this same hearing, the BLM for the first time admitted that in some cases they knew horses were going for "commercial purposes," i.e., rodeo or slaughter—but they had, just the same, favored these "adopters" with the fee waivers and power of attorney documents.

This admission was a real breakthrough, exposing the duplicity of the Bureau. A year ago, for example, before the lawsuit was filed, in a BLM bulletin entitled "Your Public Lands, Special Wild Horse and Burro Issue," the BLM flatly denied that horses were being slaughtered. And if there's one thing worse than a corrupt government bureau, it's a lying one. Yet, this is the kind of deceit we have been up against all along—a torrent of disinformation unleashed by wild horse haters led by Senator James McClure (R-Idaho), at the expense of the hapless animals.

Senator McClure has been chiefly responsible for the allowance of what will soon amount to 50 million tax dollars for BLM's unnecessary and cruel roundups. He has served the interests of the least deserving of his solicitors—the pampered cattlemen. They are the very people responsible for so many of the wild horses being on the range to begin with, having turned out their domesticated horses when they got tired of feeding them. And now, as a last irony, they were being given those same horses by the BLM—in many cases free—to make more money out of them by sale to slaughter.

If our suit had done nothing more than show up this whole wild horse scandal for what it is—another scheme for the rich to get richer—it would have been worth it, but it has done far more than that. Last year, for example, when our agent visited a horrible feedlot facility in Nevada, he found 5,000 wild horses in various degrees of distress but not a single veterinarian. Yet the person running this mess was receiving \$10,000 a day. When our agent asked to see the so-called "cripple" corral, he was told, "Oh, you wouldn't want to see them—they got legs broken and eyes fallin' out and everything." When our agent said that was exactly what he *did* want to see, the operator revealed that he was under "orders" not to let anyone near that corral.

Nowadays, in contrast, while the lawsuit proceeds, we have received what amounts to court-ordered permission to monitor every phase of the roundups, and this is being done under the able direction of Fund volunteer Pamela Willmore. What ANIMALS' AGENDA readers who possess particular knowledge of wild horse roundups can do is: 1) get in touch with Ms. Willmore via the Fund for Animals' New York office (212/246-2096); 2) get in touch with Bob Hillman via the Animal Protection Institute office in Sacramento (916/422-1921); and 3) stop eating meat!



Cleveland Amory, founder of
The Fund for Animals

—Rose Cerini/Fund For Animals

Continued from previous page

If the citizens of the United States want to see what livestock can and will do to the romantic West, they need look no further than northern Mexico, a barren and unproductive land. Falling into the same category are many of the great wastelands of the world, such as those created by humans in Africa and in the Near and Middle East, where horrendous sandstorms terrorize man and beast alike. In western America, 225 million acres (an area equivalent to the 13 original states) has become *wasteland* through livestock overgrazing and other abusive agricultural practices.

Wild horses and burros inhabiting our public lands constitute only a minuscule percentage compared with either or both domestic livestock and wildlife. Numbering around two million at the turn of the century, at this time, the equid population has been reduced to about 42,000. Dividing 42,000 equids by 2,323,183 animal "units" representing livestock, it can be ascertained that the wild horse and burro grazing pressure on public lands is only 1.80 per cent of that generated by domestic livestock. Yet, our public servants, the Department of the Interior and the BLM, continue to target wild horses for drastic reduction—another 12,000 are to be rounded-up in 1987. According to Senator Alan Cranston (D-CA), "...the wild horse and burro population is now lower than any year since 1973," right after the passage of the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act in 1971. The Act was originally passed to rescue the fast dwindling herds from extinction and to prevent their abuse. Amendments subsequent to the Act, coupled with altered government regulations, have considerably changed the Act as well as the 1959 "Wild Horse Annie" Act, also designed to prevent cruelty to these animals. In 1976, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act allowed the federal government, i.e., the BLM and the United States Forest Service (USFS), to employ motorized vehicles, including helicopters, in the roundup of wild equids. Thus, many of the same abuses have resulted that were commonplace during airborne roundups of earlier decades. It was the 1959 "Wild Horse Annie" Act which first made illegal any motorized or airborne roundups of wild equids on federal lands.

In 1978, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act was passed, which further compromised wild horse and burro protection by granting title to wild horse adopters after one year. Previously, a wild equid was afforded the full protection of the law and remained public property for life. Under the current law, adopters are able to sell their horses to slaughter, or to subject them to humiliating conditions after they gain title. Massive adoptions of 25

In western America, 225 million acres (an area equivalent to the 13 original states) has become wasteland through livestock overgrazing and other abusive agricultural practices.

or more animals take place, and large profits are made through sale to slaughter. Deeply disturbing are the discretionary powers that can be exercised by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to determine "excess" numbers of wild equids. A National Academy of Science study was mandated to help the Secretaries define "excess", but the results are being selectively interpreted to justify maximum reduction. Many of the population levels being maintained in the various herd areas are below the 50 breeding animals recommended as a minimal viable breeding population. Fewer than 50 and problems with inbreeding and genetic drift may arise.

The argument is often presented that wild equids compete and interfere with the interests of wildlife (a complaint frequently voiced by big-game hunters). However, horses and burros represent only 1.9 per cent of the estimated 1.85 million large mammals living on public lands, including approximately 231,300 antelope, 800 buffalo, 16,100 bighorn

sheep, 250,000 caribou, 69,900 elk, 1,134,100 deer, and 87,900 moose. Compared to those population figures, the wild equids are insignificant in number, and it is not hard to conclude that there is a vendetta presently being perpetrated against them.

Both the USFS and the BLM, the two agencies charged with preservation of wild horses, have been loath to comply with the intent of Congress as originally expressed in 1971. Thousands of wild horses have "disappeared" from lands administered by the USFS since enactment of the law to protect them. Domestic cattle and sheep, however, continue to graze the summer pastures in the mountains where wild horses once roamed.

It appears highly doubtful that we can trust the BLM to leave even viable populations, or agreed upon numbers, in the various wild horse herd areas. Adding to the gloomy picture for the wild horse is current evidence pointing to stepped-up



Nearly all of the wild horses gathered are physically abused or psychologically traumatized by the time they reach the holding pens, where physical decline or shock often sets in. This dejected, malnourished horse awaits his fate at a BLM facility in Nevada.

—Kathie McCree/Fund For Animals

illegal roundups, fueled by the profit motive and the on-going massive government roundups, which create a "get 'em before they're gone" attitude among the West's mustangers.

Nevada State Branding Inspection records indicate the possibility of a large-scale, clandestine trafficking in wild horses and burros. Suspect transactions include an inordinate number of stallions, many of whom are sold directly to rodeos for bucking stock. Other grounds for suspicion are common transactions involving group compositions of about seven individuals—including the dominant stallion with mares and offspring—that describe the desert bands of Nevada. The names of known mustangers appeared in the records frequently.

Moreover, the deplorable treatment to which captured wild horses are subjected deserves recognition. Between 10,000 and 20,000 currently experience "concentration

Continued on page 33

Keep an eye on Congress

According to Animals in Politics (P. O. Box 1280, New York, NY 10023), the final act in the western drama is yet to come, and animal advocates should begin preparing for it. At some point this year, the BLM will have 15,000 to 20,000 horses collected in its facilities whose maintenance will cost the taxpayer a hefty sum—this for "useless" animals who are merely vegetating (at best) in the corrals. The BLM has worked to create this situation, and will be able to go to Congress, state that most of the animals are unadoptable, and that the *only* way to dispose of them—and save the taxpayer money—is by amending the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, giving BLM "sale authority" (at which time "excess" horses would be sold directly to slaughter). Despite the new Democratic Senate majority, the Congressional picture may not have changed much. Though Senator McClure (arch-enemy of the wild horse) will no longer be chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, his successor, Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D-Louisiana), has consistently supported McClure on the wild horse issue. Watch for updates in future issues of The ANIMALS' AGENDA, or write your legislators now expressing concern for the future of America's wild horses.

—The Editors

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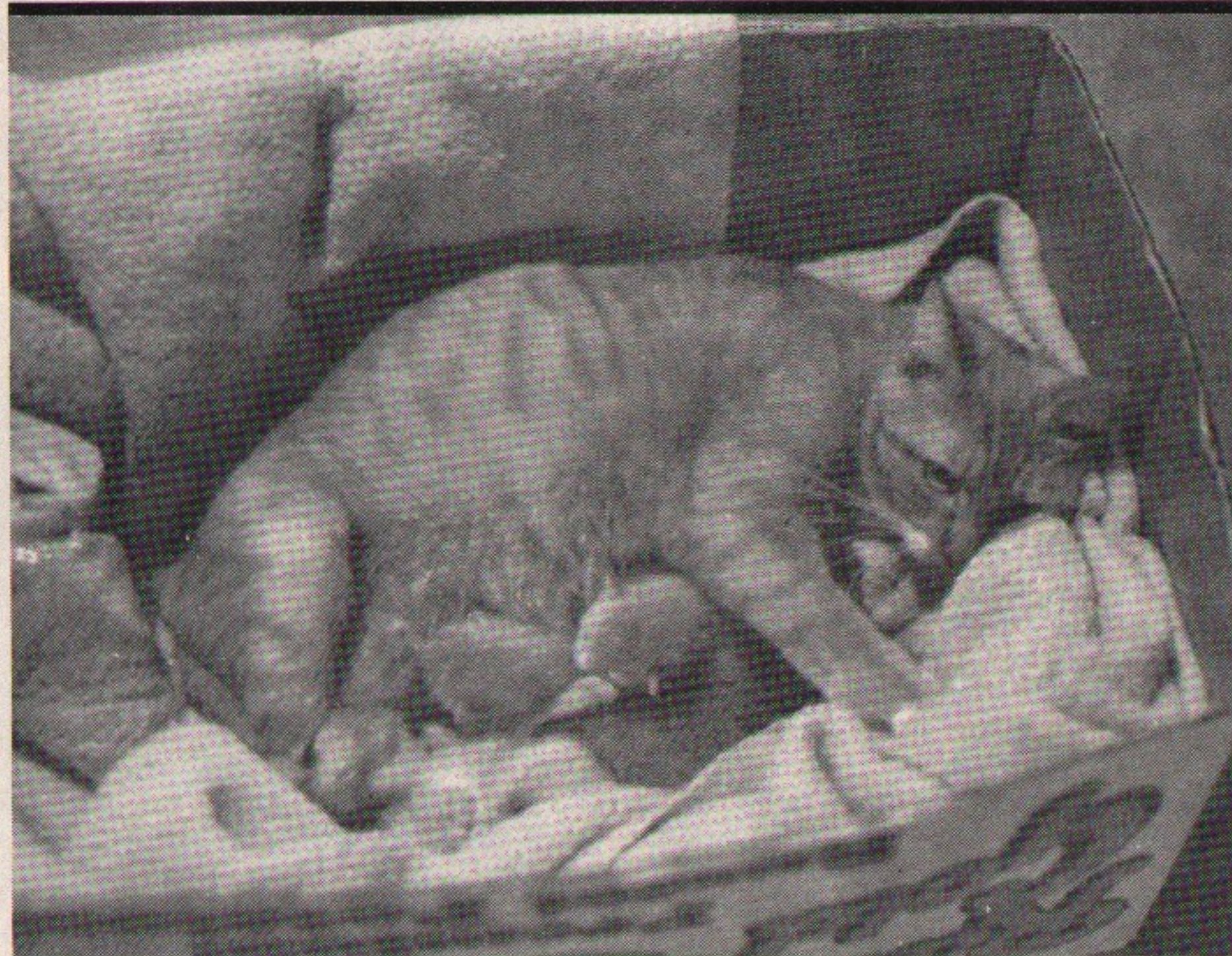


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♦ ANIMAL NEWSLINE ♦



A cat and kittens rescued from Gordon-Lickey's lab.

The Animal Liberation Front Strikes Again

Lab break-in at the University of Oregon

On Sunday morning, October 26, the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) raided an animal breeding/holding facility at the University of Oregon, removing 264 animals and causing an estimated \$50,000 in damage. According to newspaper accounts of the raid, animals taken were cats, rabbits, pigeons, rats, and hamsters. Destroyed equipment included a stereotaxic device, a microscope, an electrocardiogram machine, an X-ray machine, an incubator, and a sterilizer. Animal rights messages were spray-painted on the laboratory walls. The raid was targeted at two groups of experiments: those of Drs. Barbara Gordon-Lickey and Richard T. Morrocco.

Gordon-Lickey's experiments focused on "visual deprivation" in cats and kittens. The experiments involved cutting kittens' eye muscles and rotating the eyeballs into offset positions in order to distort visual perception. Alternatively, kittens' eyelids were sutured shut. In some cases, both methods were used on a single subject. Some groups of kittens were then tested for "jumping ability"—each kitten was forced to jump from a small tower onto a ten-inch square platform placed in a shallow pan of water.

Kittens were tested from progressively higher heights until they missed landing on the platform with all four feet four out of five times. Other kittens who had been partially blinded by eyeball rotation or eyelid suturing were chemically paralyzed, anesthetized, and placed in stereotaxic devices. The scalp was cut open, a hole was cut into the skull, and a 19-gauge needle containing a tungsten microelectrode was lowered into various regions of the brain and visual cortex. A variety of moving visual stimuli were projected onto a screen in front of the kitten, and electrical activity of various areas of the brain in response to the visual stimulus was recorded. Each kitten was used in one to six such sessions, each lasting from six to 15 hours.

Among Dr. Gordon-Lickey's conclusions: "At each age tested, performance with rotated eye was worse than with the unoperated eye." "If a kitten's eye is rotated 90 degrees shortly after birth, the kitten grows up with an abnormal relationship between the retina and the visual world." "An animal reared with artificial squint [eye muscles cut] will fixate and follow more successfully with the unoperated eye than with the operated eye." These experiments are representative of Dr. Gordon-Lickey's 17 years of research, and have been repeated numerous times

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with minor variations, costing taxpayers more than 1.2 million dollars in government grant money over the past two decades. There are no documented cases of human eyesight being saved or even improved as a result of Gordon-Lickey's research.

Dr. Morrocco's experiments are similar to Gordon-Lickey's in that they involve investigations into those regions of the brain controlling vision. However, Dr. Morrocco uses non-human primates (crab-eating macaques) as his experimental subjects. Electrodes, metal bolts and plastic caps are surgically implanted into the animals' brains, various forms of visual stimulation are presented, and brain activity is recorded. The animals in Morrocco's experiments additionally receive electric shocks through bipolar electrodes implanted into the optic chiasm of each monkey's head. At the conclusion of the experiment, monkeys are killed and their brains removed for analysis. Dr. Morrocco has recently requested over \$230,000 from the National Science Foundation, along with over \$178,000 from the Office of Naval Research, to fund a three-year project continuing this same type of research. He intends to experiment on and kill 24-26 macaque monkeys in the proposed project.

—Leslie Pardue



Don't miss the new Star Trek movie—Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home. The story line revolves around a mysterious probe from outer space that threatens to annihilate human civilization unless it can establish direct communication with surviving hump-back whales. The script is very pro-animal rights, and the whales get to play a dramatic role, with the audience rooting for their liberation. Leonard Nimoy (who directed) and William Shatner—who donates a considerable amount of his time to animal work—are to be congratulated for this fine example of enlightened cinema.

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Above: Greenpeace "runs interference" for marine life, preventing a Japanese fishing vessel from releasing driftnets.



Left: Environmentalists haul up driftnets to free entangled birds.

Driftnets Threaten Marine Life

A plague is afflicting the animals of the North Pacific. The casualty list is staggering. Tens of thousands of porpoises and seals, and hundreds of thousands of seabirds are killed each year. A fishing technique employed by Japanese, Taiwanese, and Korean fleets to catch salmon and squid is responsible.

Driftnets are huge monofilament nets which are set out overnight to drift with the currents. The largest nets are over 30 miles long and 30 feet deep. They capture virtually every kind of marine animal who encounters them. Their strands are invisible to seabirds, and cannot be detected by the porpoise sonar. When marine mammals or seabirds attempt to feed on the fish entangled in the nets, they are themselves caught and eventually drown.

The driftnet fishery fleets number about 1,700 vessels. The combined sets of the fleets total more than one million miles each year. As much as 1,000 miles of netting are lost or discarded annually and become "ghost" nets, carried by the ocean currents, which capture even more marine animals. There are no accurate estimates of the carnage from ghost nets.

Documentation on the fisheries is limited except for that portion of the Japanese salmon fleet fishing in U.S. waters. Even on those boats, observer coverage is only seven per cent, and the Japanese captains can assign observers to whichever boats they choose. This fraction of the fleet is estimated to be responsible for the mortality of 150-200,000 seabirds and up to 5,000 Dall's porpoises each year. If official estimates from the

land-based salmon fishery are included, these figures would double. Studies indicate that 80 per cent of the porpoises caught by the observed fishery are either pregnant or lactating females, indicating that the operations are taking place in breeding grounds.

Data on the squid fleets is almost nonexistent. One U.S. observer documented 30 sets in 1986 (out of over 38,000). In 30 driftnet settings, the nets captured five Dall's porpoises, 43 Northern right whale dolphins, one striped dolphin, and 14 Northern fur seals. Obviously, the sample is so limited that extrapolations for the entire fishery cannot be made, but there is cause for concern.

Increasing public awareness of this environmental disaster was responsible for some action in the last Congress. Two Senate committees held hearings on the issue. Surprisingly, one of the leaders has been Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who has often been at odds with environmentalists. He introduced the Driftnet Monitoring, Assessment and Control Act as a first step towards addressing the problem. Congressperson Charles Bennett (D-Florida) introduced a companion bill in the House. The Senate bill was actually reported out of committee, but was not brought to the floor because of a legislative logjam at the end of the session.

Among the provisions of the proposed legislation were requirements that observers be on boats which use this method of fishing, and that the Secretary of Commerce submit recommendations to Congress for dealing with the problem. The bill also would have provided for the development of a net marking system so that those responsible for ghost nets could be identified, and it would have set up a bounty system for those who recover lost nets. Perhaps most important, it would have created a 60-mile driftnet-free zone around the Aleutian Islands, which are a major seabird breeding area.

Both Senator Stevens and Congressperson Bennett will be reintroducing the bills early in the new Congress. People concerned about the problem should contact their U.S. Representative and Senators, indicating support for the legislation, and requesting co-sponsorship of the bills.

Driftnets are rapidly becoming a plague which will afflict all of the world's oceans. Unless they are phased out, entire sections of the ocean could be turned into vast wet "deserts" devoid of fish, marine mammals, and seabirds.

—Dean Wilkinson, Greenpeace U.S.A.

Forest Napalming in Texas Sparks Protest

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is crushing and napalming thousands of acres of American forests, animal inhabitants being crushed and napalmed along with them. The USFS says it has used helicopters loaded with torches to drop burning mixtures of chemical gels and gasoline on selected acreage since 1979.

Though it has been implemented all over the country, the policy has only recently come to light as a result of plans to crush and helitorch 2,600 acres of the Four Notch area of the Sam Houston National Forest in Texas. At the time of this writing, 60 per cent of the crushing phase has been completed. The proposed helitorching involves spraying the burning gel around the outer perimeter of the area and moving the fire inward in concentric circles. For the wildlife trapped inside, this means being forced further and further into the center and eventually being burned alive. "It's like Vietnam all over again with them dropping napalm in the forests and in some places directly on the backs of animals," said Sierra Club Wilderness Chairperson George Russell. However, death by fire may be preferable to the slow starvation that will result from large-scale habitat destruction.

The reason for the destruction most frequently cited in press reports is a need to remedy a pine beetle infestation. Yet forestry experts familiar with Four Notch says that although there was an "infestation" of the insect two years ago, it completed its natural cycle and is no longer a significant factor in that ecosystem. Texas USFS Supervisor Mike Lannin concedes that the beetle is no longer a problem, but says the clearing is necessary to enable the Service to reintroduce the pine. However, visits by activists to the area revealed that pines are plentiful and thriving, and there is no evidence of the ravaged trees described in the press. Asked why the Forest Service would wage war on American forests, Earth First! spokesperson Barbara Dangelby said, "The Forest Service has worked closely with the industry for many years, and the good-ole-boy system is deeply entrenched in the relationship." (The crushing, napalming and replanting operations are contracted out to private industry.) Fund for Animals Vice-President Louis Regenstein said, "The Forest Service uses controlled burning as a standard management technique all the time; the Texas case is just the first one to have attracted attention. The Forest

Service operates virtually as a subsidiary of the timber industry, and their job is to turn forests into tree farms for them. They will use any excuse, whether it's the pine beetle or the need for housing, to do it—and at taxpayers' expense. They don't care about wildlife and don't want to set a precedent by giving in to public outcry."

In a highly-publicized civil disobedience action on October 21 organized by Earth First!, activists leaped onto the moving 52-ton crushing machine and also climbed trees in the machine's path. Many chained themselves and were later arrested. Bugis Cargas of Austin remained chained to the machine overnight, since rangers were unable to find



Earth Firster Barbara Dangelby with an injured armadillo found under a mass of crushed trees; some of the other species of dead and dying animals found included raccoons, opossums, terrapins and lizards.

bolt cutters capable of cutting the chains. Another activist, James Jackson, climbed from one tree to another as Forest Service employees chopped the trees out from under him in an attempt to force him back to the ground. Jackson eventually jumped down, but not before one of the rangers was hit in the head by a felled tree.

One activist reached into a mass of downed trees and pulled out an armadillo whose side had been cracked open. With blood dripping from his side, mouth and nose, he was held up for the press and then rushed to a veterinarian. "Adolph", as he is now known, has resumed limited burrowing and exploring activity, but suffered permanent blindness and neurological damage, and will remain in the care of the activist who rescued him.

The vultures who circle after the crushing begins bear testimony to the

animal casualties. George Russell, who visits the site regularly, sees them circling particular areas for a week or more after the area has been crushed, indicating that many maimed and trapped animals are dying very slow deaths.

An October 21 *Newsweek* story on the issue prompted Texas Attorney General Jim Mattox to request a one-week moratorium on crushing while his office investigated the matter. Mattox filed suit against the USFS, seeking a temporary injunction to halt the operations. On November 18, U.S. District Judge Lynn N. Hughes refused to grant the injunction. As we go to press, it is expected that a more extensive court hearing will take place sometime in December. Protesters have vowed to continue their efforts if the crushing and napalming are resumed. To date, opposition has been handled entire-

ly by environmentalist groups and a handful of individual animal rights activists, although according to George Russell, environmentalists are pleading for help from animal protection organizations. Concerned animal activists should let their Congresspersons know that the National Forest Management Act must be amended to halt clear-cutting, because it maims and mutilates wildlife, and destroys habitats.

Activists should contact the Forest Service to protest the crushing and napalming operations; write to Max Peterson, Chief of Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 14th & Independence Ave., S.W., Room 3008-S, Washington D.C. 20250, or call (202) 447-3631.

—Dana Forbes
Activists may contact Earth First! at P.O. Box 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713; (512) 467-1404

Britain's New Law Termed "Vivisectors' Charter"

The British Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 was given the Royal Assent in May, and has replaced the 110-year-old Cruelty to Animals Act. The new law (which won't be fully operational for two years) is the result of a series of White Papers initiated by Conservative MP David Mellor. The major changes in the law involve licensing. Under the 1876 Act, anyone performing an experiment on an animal was required to hold a license issued by the Secretary of State. In addition, the experimentation facility was to be licensed. The new law requires that a project license also be obtained. A project license will be granted by the Secretary of State if the purpose of the experiment satisfies one or more of the following:

- the prevention (whether by the testing of any product or otherwise), diagnosis, or treatment of disease, ill-health or abnormality, or their effects, in humans, animals, or plants;
- the assessment, detection, regulation, or modification of physiological conditions in humans, animals, or plants;
- the protection of the natural environment in the interest of the health or welfare of humans or animals;
- the advancement of knowledge in biological or behavioral sciences;
- education or training other than in primary or secondary schools;
- forensic inquiries;
- the breeding of animals for experimental or other scientific use.

In short, not a single experiment will be prohibited under the new law. The law makes it illegal to use animals who do not come from a registered breeding or supply establishment, apart from exceptions for farm animals and wild animals. The new law allows for animals to be reused, that is, to recover from one experiment to be used in another. This had

been prohibited in the 1876 Act. The new law also relaxes prohibitions on the use of animals in practice surgery and education.

The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act was supported by the British Veterinary Association (BVA), the Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation (CRAE), the Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experimentation (FRAME), the Research Defense Society (the British counterpart of the U.S.'s Foundation for Biomedical Research), and various other pro-vivisection organizations. FRAME said that the Act "represents the effective compromise between the welfare needs of animals... and the equally legitimate requirements of medicine, science, and commerce."

Mobilisation for Laboratory Animals, a coalition of leading British animal rights organizations (The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV), Animal Aid, and the National and Scottish Anti-Vivisection Societies) fought the bill every step of the way. According to Mobilisation, the Act "relaxes even further the spurious 'protection' afforded by the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876." Mobilisation believes that the "present deplorable

situation could have been improved (by) prohibiting certain types of experiments." They suggested an immediate ban on the LD50 and Draize tests; cosmetic, tobacco, and alcohol research; psychological and behavioral experiments; and warfare experiments. Mobilisation, like many American animal rights organizations, has a complete lack of confidence in the abilities of monitoring agencies which inevitably have a vested interest in perpetuating animal experimentation. British groups opposed to the new law have termed it "the vivisectors' charter."

The British law is not unlike the recently-revised Animal Welfare Act of the United States in many respects. The most notable similarity is that under both laws, experimenters are left with virtually complete freedom in experimentation. However, because the U.S. allows for much greater public access to information, private citizens can monitor experiments in a way that is impossible in England.

Despite great controversy and disappointment, animal activists are confident that it will not take another 100 years to change the law. As one activist put it, "The new law is already becoming outdated. The situation is changing so quickly here, I would not be at all surprised if we have a law that really helps animals within five years' time."

—Lori Gruen



This cat has electrodes implanted in her brain. This type of experiment is still legal under the new British law, as are warfare, cosmetic, tobacco, alcohol, and psychological experiments. In fact, not a single experiment will be prohibited under the new law.

WILL POWER

Please consider AGENDA when you make out your will. Make bequests payable to "Animal Rights Network, Inc." (ARN), our publisher. The address is: Box 5234, Westport, CT 06881. If you need more information about ARN, please contact our office.

Boston Activists Protest Circus

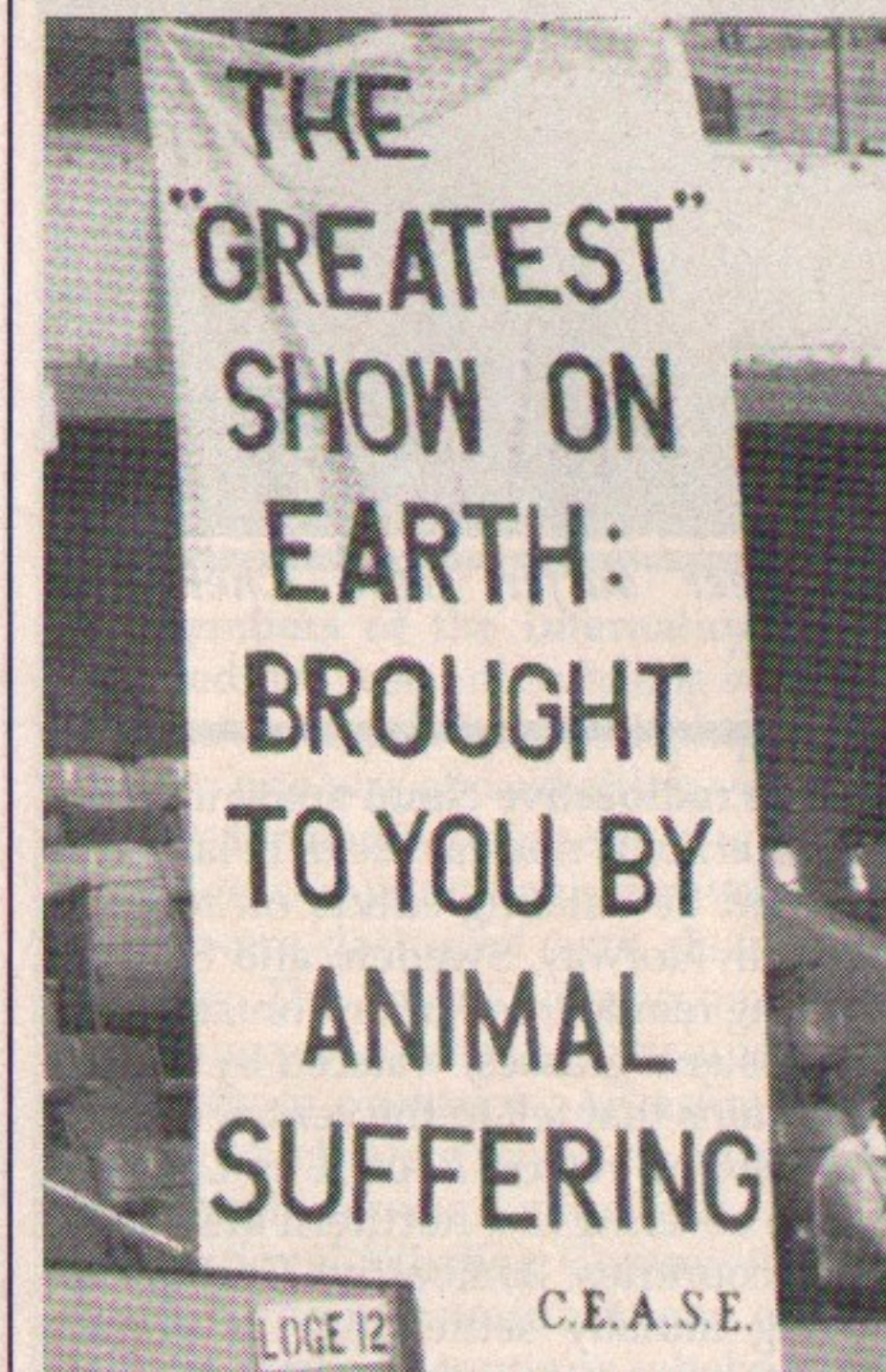
Those who attended the opening night of Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus in Boston found more activity than they had anticipated thanks to the efforts of the Coalition to End Animal Suffering and Exploitation (CEASE)—efforts which resulted in CEASE being taken to federal court.

Before entering the Boston Garden, where the circus was held, circus-goers were greeted by 30 CEASE members carrying signs and distributing leaflets explaining how circuses exploit animals. Several activists were dressed as clowns, and the flyers they handed out were eagerly taken by patrons who thought the "clowns" were part of the circus. Once the audience was seated inside and awaiting the start of the show, it was presented with another message from CEASE. Just prior to the scheduled start of the performance, four ten-foot banners were unfurled and attached to railings at the front of the balcony sections. They remained visible for 20 minutes while spectators from all parts of the arena could read "Don't Turn Animal Abuse Into a Circus" and "The 'Greatest' Show on Earth: Brought to You by Animal Suffering". Agitated security officers finally removed the banners, but the activists who displayed them recovered two banners before leaving the building.

More problems were created for the circus the following night, when persons unknown posted signs at the Boston Garden and in the nearby subway station announcing that the circus had been cancelled and instructed ticket-holders to call a toll-free number for refunds. The number given on the signs was actually that of a Michigan firm which breeds pigs for experimentation. According to a source connected with the circus, the breeding lab's owner was "going crazy" because his phones were completely tied up with calls about circus tickets and his company was being charged for each call. The Boston Garden's switchboard also remained lit up for days as customers called to find out if the circus was still on. Many potential customers saw the "Circus Cancelled" signs in the subway station and turned back home without even trying to buy tickets.

Finally, on the third day of performances, a Boston television station telephoned Garden officials to ask if they were prepared for disruptive demonstrations which they had heard were planned

for that evening's performance. In response to the prospect of yet more difficulties, Irvin Feld and Kenneth Feld Productions, the owners and producers of Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus, filed a civil complaint against CEASE in U.S. District Court in order to obtain a restraining order. The plaintiffs filed in federal court because they had already lost more than \$10,000. Although CEASE denied having any involvement with



—Richard Salvucci/C.E.A.S.E.

posting the "Circus Cancelled" signs, and the television station did not say that the additional demonstrations were planned by CEASE, the complaint included the circus' prediction that "CEASE intends to continue to disrupt Circus performances by actually entering the performance area and unfurling and exhibiting banners and posters critical of Circus activities and by shouting statements and slogans of similar substance. Further, plaintiff believes that CEASE also intends to engage in 'disinformation' tactics concerning Circus performances."

Since the circus sought to restrain CEASE from picketing or leafletting anywhere on Boston Garden property (and that was in fact the only activity the group intended to continue), a CEASE representative appeared in federal court to propose a compromise: the group would agree not to do what it didn't intend to do anyway (disrupt performances or post "Circus Cancelled" signs), and in turn there would be no attempt to prevent picketing or leafletting, and after the cir-

cus' last performance the complaint would be dropped. Both the judge and the circus' attorneys approved of the proposal and a stipulation was signed.

Throughout the remainder of the circus' stay in Boston, CEASE distributed leaflets as planned, the circus hired massive security forces to handle disruptions which never occurred, and the local media raised questions about the circus' treatment of animals. One television station presented a lengthy unfavorable segment about the circus. The report noted that Ringling Bros. refused to allow the station to interview its trainers or film the animals in their quarters, and the reporter was shown being ushered out by security guards.

On October 27, the circus dropped its complaint against CEASE as agreed, and left town after enduring bad publicity and experiencing heavy financial losses due to increased security costs, legal fees, and lost business. If the Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus meets with similar problems in other cities, one prominent animal exploiter might soon be out of business. Until then, CEASE will be making plans for the next round in Boston.

—Troy Soos

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■ **The trade in wild chimpanzees** was recently re-opened, following a period of several years during which few, if any, chimps were legally exported from Africa. On July 30, 1986, twenty baby chimps arrived in Vienna, Austria, destined for the laboratories of IMMUNO A.G., a multinational pharmaceutical company. The chimps were caught in the forests of Sierra Leone, West Africa by an animal dealer. IMMUNO A.G. had filed a libel lawsuit against International Primate Protection League (IPPL) leader Shirley McGreal and three others in the Spring of 1985 after a letter by McGreal criticizing the company's designs on wild chimps appeared in a scientific journal (see our April 1986 story entitled "Winning Through Intimidation: Animal Exploiters Sue for Libel"). IPPL's insurance company, Interstate International of Chicago, paid \$100,000 in nuisance money to IMMUNO A.G. in order to avoid an estimated \$375,000 in legal fees required to fight the suit, despite McGreal's objections. The insurance company subsequently dropped the policies of all the non-profit organizations it carried. This case illustrates how large corporations can manipulate the legal system in order to discourage exposure of their activities.

In his presentation of testimony in the case, Dr. Albert Prince, a medical doctor who had helped establish the New York Blood Center's chimpanzee laboratory in Liberia, West Africa, explained how the hunters captured the young chimps. "They would shoot the mothers... they go mostly into the deepest part of the forest, the high bush, and they go with a shotgun. They would shoot the mother and run after the baby," he said. Prince testified that claims by the exporters that the chimps were captured humanely and without loss of life were untrue.

IPPL is conducting a massive postcard campaign directed at the presidents of Austria and Sierra Leone, and is urging animal rights groups and interested individuals to contact them for a free supply of postcards to distribute or mail to their memberships. Write to IPPL at: P.O. Drawer 766, Summerville, SC 29484.

Deadline for Submissions

If you want to make sure an item reaches us in time to be considered for publication, please see that we get it at least eight (8) weeks before the date of the issue in which you would like it published. For example, if you want an item to appear in the June issue, please make sure that we get it by April 1st.

EDITED BY LESLIE PARDUE



Reindeer suffer from Chernobyl fallout. —Jot/Pix

■ **The radioactive cloud** spawned from the Chernobyl nuclear accident last April has had devastating effects on reindeer herds in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Grazing reindeer fed upon contaminated mosses and grasses, watered by the nuclear rains that fell in the central third of the herding region known as Lapland, which covers a vast northern area of the three countries. Radioactive Cesium-137, having initially settled on the surface grasses, was washed into the soil and taken up by the roots of plants in a more concentrated form. The affected region is inhabited by the indigenous Sames, a name preferred by some Lapps who wish to preserve a culture which has been dependent upon the reindeer for some 2,000 years. The reindeer are the chief food source and the basis for the economy of the Sames.

Initial readings were grim, with reindeer meat samples containing up to ten times the permissible level of radiation. Ninety-seven per cent of the first 1,000 reindeer put to the annual fall slaughter were discovered to contain radiation exceeding permitted levels, and the meat was declared unfit for human consumption. As a result, the Swedish government is buying the contaminated meat and feeding it to ranch-raised minks and foxes. Since these animals are not part of the human food chain, and their pelts will not be affected by the radiation, the government believes that this is a reasonable use of the contaminated reindeer herds. It is estimated that the Cesium-137 residues will still be at half strength 30 years from now.

■ **Local public accountability in animal research** is the focus of a proposed ordinance in Cambridge, Massachusetts, home of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Harvard University (though not the Medical School), and numerous biotechnology companies. The ordinance, introduced to the city council in September by the Cambridge Committee for Responsible Research (CCRR), would be the first of its kind in the country if passed. The ordinance calls for the creation of a five-member animal experimentation review board, composed of citizens and city officials and run by the city. The board would have the power to bring community standards to bear upon animal research and to prevent painful experiments from being conducted. A 1985 study revealed that about 50,000 animals are used annually for research in Cambridge; some 16,000 of them undergo procedures involving pain or distress.

Since the introduction of the proposal, one public hearing has been held (at press time, another hearing was expected to be held in December but had not yet been scheduled), and a steady stream of letters, both pro and con, have been sent to the nine councilmembers. CCRR hopes that other communities will follow the example of Cambridge and introduce similar ordinances in their city councils. Anyone interested in learning about CCRR and the process of introducing an ordinance can contact the group at: P.O. Box 1626, Cambridge, MA 02238 or call (617) 547-9255.

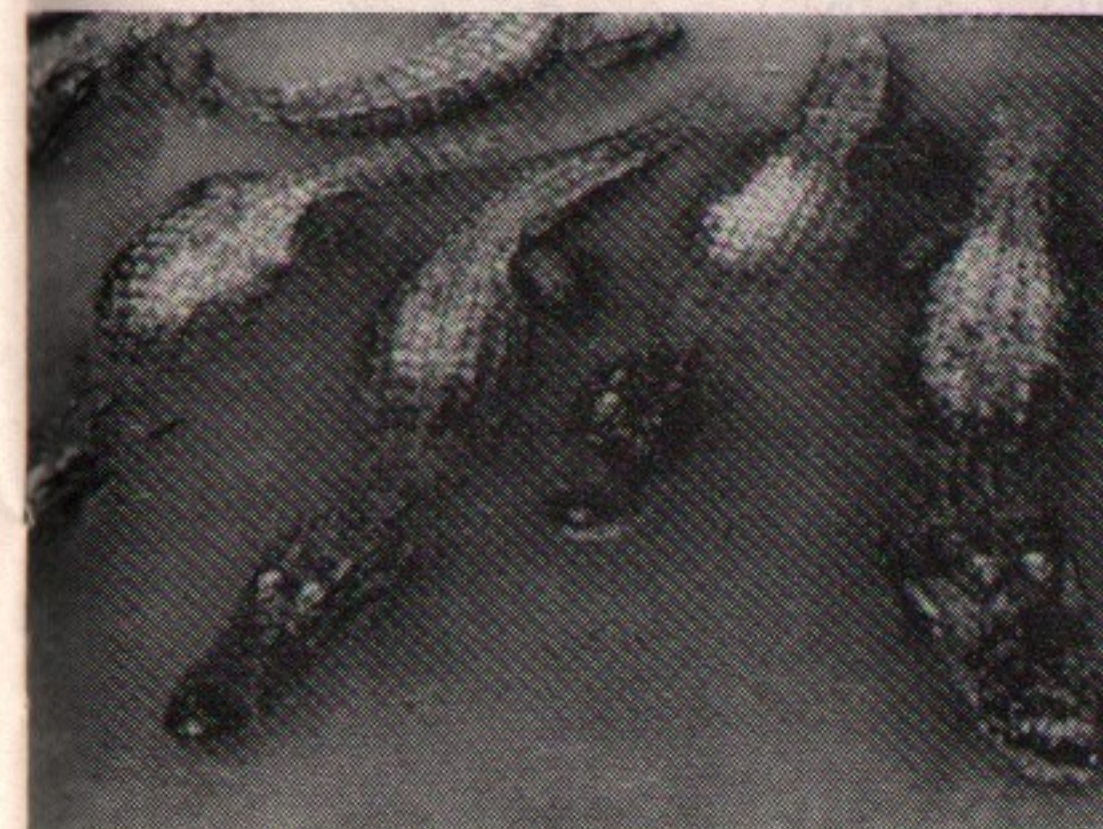
■ **Animal rights activist Lynda Smith** was recently vindicated in a court case brought against her by Joel and Sandy Grossman, owners of the New York Kennel Club (NYKC) in South Wayne, New Jersey. Smith was charged by the Grossmans with harassment following a picket in February, 1986 organized by the Northeastern New Jersey chapter of Mobilization for Animals (now an independent group known as Mobilization for Animal Rights, Inc.). The picket was organized to protest NYKC's practice of selling puppies while millions of unwanted dogs and cats die each year in animal shelters, and to protest the sale of pups obtained from puppy mills in the Midwest, which are notorious for inhumane conditions.

Apparently, the lawsuit was intended to intimidate the activists. The Grossmans offered to drop the charges if Smith would agree to never picket the NYKC

again, and if both parties signed an agreement which stipulated that no further charges would be filed on either side. Smith refused, was found "unconditionally not guilty" by Judge Murner of Wayne Municipal Court, and is considering filing a countersuit against the Grossmans for malicious prosecution. Smith was defended by Robert Molnar, a volunteer lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union.

■ **Alligators at a privately-owned Florida zoo** are being killed for meat and leather, according to a report by John Hill of the *Orlando Sentinel*. Until this past summer, the Gatorland Zoo in Orange County, Florida kept its approximately 5,000 gators solely for entertainment purposes. But this past July, Gatorland decided to follow what has become a statewide trend by opening a slaughterhouse on its grounds. Now there are two classifications for alligators at the zoo: "show" alligators, who live in pools and perform in Gatorland's popular "Alligator Jumparoo" show, and "meat" alligators, who live in glass pens and eat a special diet designed to fatten them up. Workers slay the gators with blows to the base of the skull which sever the spinal cord.

Gatorland's gift shop features \$2,000 alligator-hide attache cases, \$300 boots, and \$800 purses. Cans of "Gator Chowder" sell for \$2.29 each, and there are plans to open a "Gator Deli" featuring fresh alligator meat. Farmed gators are not afforded the same protection under the law as their wild counterparts. The owner of the zoo, Frank Godwin, says they never receive any complaints from people who think the alligators shouldn't be killed. Activists can write letters of protest to: Frank Godwin, Owner, Gatorland Zoo, 14501 S. Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando, FL 32805, or call (305) 855-5496.



A new breed of farm animal?



The two Icelandic whaling vessels sunk in Reykjavik harbor by Sea Shepherd Conservation Society as a protest against "research whaling."

■ **Members of the international group Sea Shepherd Conservation Society** boarded two Icelandic whaling vessels on the morning of November 9 and opened key sea valves, sinking both ships in Reykjavik Harbor. Sea Shepherd made sure that no one was aboard either vessel at the time. The group also claimed responsibility for damage done to a whale processing plant. On the same day as the sinkings, computer equipment and machinery used to process whale parts at the plant were destroyed with sledgehammers, causing an estimated \$1,800,000 in damage. The actions were accomplished through infiltration of the Hvalur Whaling Company, owner of the ships and plant and Iceland's only whaling company currently in operation. An estimated \$2,000,000 in damage was done to the two ships, which were raised and refloated by a salvage company on November 19. Sea Shepherd was compelled to take action because of Iceland's defiance of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) moratorium on killing of fin and sei whales. The moratorium began on January 1, 1986 and is to continue until 1990. Iceland chose to continue whaling without a permit from the IWC for purposes of "scientific research". Ironically, the scientific justification for killing 200 whales this year is to discover the reasons for declines in whale populations.

■ **A significant court victory for animals** took place recently in Hillsborough County, Florida. After pursuing every other possibility to get the county to reverse a 26-year-old policy of selling pound animals to researchers, several groups including the Humane Society of Tampa Bay formed a coalition, and a suit was filed against the county by the Humane Society's Director, Phil Snyder. At issue was whether or not the county had the authority to permit pound seizure without a law specifically allowing it. Area pound animals were being used in experiments at the University of South Florida (USF).

In his closing remarks, Snyder's attorney, Tom Sherwood, said that the ordinance simply did not address the issue of pound seizure at all. "That's not in the language, it's not between the lines, it's not in the margins, it's nowhere," he said.

USF officials had claimed that the power to allow pound seizure was implied in a clause which stipulated "humane disposal" of unwanted animals. Judge Vernon Evans granted a permanent injunction against the practice, noting that "'Humane' has a meaning. It doesn't have one meaning for four-legged animals and another for two-legged animals... taking a live, healthy animal, subjecting it to surgical intervention and then keeping it alive afterwards—calling that 'humane' is almost a blasphemy. There couldn't be anything further from being humane than that... I frankly cannot follow the county's argument that, somehow, this ordinance doesn't mean what it says. How could it possibly be any plainer?" Hillsborough County was the last county in Florida to allow pound seizure, making this case a landmark victory for animal advocates.

MAKING THE DIFFERENCE:

Activity vs. Productivity: Strategies of Social Protest

BY HENRY SPIRA

As animal rights activists, we need to be aware of and deal with the public's inconsistency towards animals. Indeed, the majority of the public is strongly opposed to animal suffering, yet, that same majority eats animals and supports the use of animals in research—if they believe that there are human benefits *and* no “unnecessary” cruelty involved. At the same time, the animal protection movement wastes much energy in random activities, and often fails to recognize opportunities for public support.

In the past decade, there have been highly visible, symbolic campaigns focusing on very few animals. Unfortunately, some of these campaigns have, at times, become ends in themselves rather than integral parts of long-range strategic planning. More unfortunately, huge numbers of people get involved in projects that focus on very few animals, resulting in enormous activity but minimal productivity. There's a need to find focal points personal enough for the public to relate to, yet with enough ripple effects to have an impact on the larger picture of animal suffering.

The understandable outrage focusing specifically on isolated instances—often expressions of all-or-nothing (angels and devils) morality—has not been strategically effective for the complexity of the social issues involved. This is particularly true in instances where the research can be positioned (by the opposition) as necessary for humans.

In order to avoid such futility, we have sought “winnable” issues whose apparent irrationality would be difficult to defend (i.e., forcing lye, ammonia, oven cleaner, etc., into the eyes of rabbits in the Draize eye irritancy test)—issues which would cause the general public to demand different behavior once they saw the irrationality of what was being done to animals and the possibility of alternatives. We have chosen targets so that each success produced widening public acceptance *and* scientific collaboration—part of a growing cascade of secure victories that could most rapidly lead to the largest amount of relief for the suffering animals. These efforts can be seen as part of an attempt to establish “zero-based” use of animals in every sphere through constant questioning: Is this data

necessary? Can the data be obtained *without animals* or with *fewer animals* or with *less pain*?

In sum, transformation is gradual. If you want people and institutions to change, the pressure for such change must be strategically focused—without losing sight of the ultimate goal: to create a society where we live in harmony with one another—with human and nonhuman animals, and with all of nature.

What can the individual do now?

As consumers, write, phone, or visit companies whose products you use. Let them know of your concerns, and ask them to: 1) publicly commit themselves to eliminate the use of live animals in product development and testing; and 2) let you know how they'll achieve their goals and within what time frames.

The long-range need is to sensitize a new generation to the fact that animals can feel pain, and that, therefore, they have an obligation to see to it that animals are not harmed. Suggest to school principals, science teachers, PTAs, and community boards that inflicting pain upon defenseless, innocent creatures cannot be considered a worthwhile classroom activity. Promote alternatives such as vinyl models, transparent overlays, and computer programs (check school biological supply catalogs for detailed information).

Four billion animals suffer from birth to death on factory farms every year. Demand the right to non-violent meals in public cafeterias from grade school through universities. Such campaigns can be mounted by tax-

payors, parents, or students, and they provide an opportunity for focusing on the routine and institutionalized violence inflicted on farm animals.

What can animal protection organizations do?

They can provide grassroots activists with basic effective tools to promote change. For example, The American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, The Humane Society of the United States, and The Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are preparing a campaign to abolish the crating of calves by the veal industry. When all the pieces are in place, grassroots activists will have tools with which to spotlight the most elementary right of every animal—the right to be able to move their bodies—a right now denied to the “veal” calf who cannot even turn around comfortably.

In promoting alternatives to animals in research and testing, major groups could fund appropriate and prestigious think tanks or universities to develop position papers highlighting opportunities for reducing and replacing lab animals in specific fields, including regulatory practices, behavioral and military experiments, the teaching of biology, product development, and safety testing. Such “white papers” are needed for strategic planning and to help writers, activists, and lobbyists increase the effectiveness of their campaigns.

Henry Spira is founder of the Coalition to Abolish LD50 and Draize Tests and the new Coalition for Non-Violent Food.

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There's *still* time for you to join in the direct action protests ... *if you act right now*. If you've had enough, I urge you to take just one day off from work and join us on the

front lines at some of the most notorious labs and universities across the country in demonstrations to stop animal pain and suffering that can't ... *and won't* ... be ignored.

So please, call me at (415) 924-4454 or send the form below ... *right now*. Because the animals need your help ... and we need your help.

- Elliot M. Katz D.V.M., President
In Defense of Animals

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Publications that keep an eye on the business world regularly remind us what the true business ethic is all about: to do nothing to inhibit—and everything to enhance—return on investments. Aware of this kind of “bottom-line” thinking, what might we reasonably expect the \$5.4 billion pet food industry to do to help overcome the tragedy of dog and cat overpopulation? Simply this: not much.

Consider for a moment how animal food companies make money. Their marketing goal is to offer the best product at the least cost, “best” meaning what sells. To assure product “superiority” (i.e., to fulfill public expectations for “new and improved” products), they engage in nutritional and disease control experiments.

Not only do animal food companies experiment on animals themselves, but they *support* animal experimentation generally. For one thing, lab animals are fed Ralston Purina and other specially prepared feeds. And, until it became a public relations problem, Ralston Purina (the largest of the pet food conglomerates) donated considerable monies to the City of Hope Medical Center in Duarte, California, among many other research facilities. Indeed, by buying pet foods for our animals, we are, unwittingly, supporting animal research.

But there's another objectionable angle. Pet food manufacturers are also involved in animal agriculture (even beyond the meat in the can). Feeding “food animals” rivals—in profitability—supermarket sales of dog and cat food. In this profitable arena, animal food companies go far beyond preparing and testing specially medicated farm animal foods. In fact, following the logic of investments in this field, they have formed massive syndicates and own outright many of the farms. Farms operated by multi-billion dollar conglomerates will do nothing to undermine the business school credo of maximum “efficiency” for maximum profit. As long as the type of efficiency that factory farming represents is, bottom line, most profitable, they will continue to support ethically objectionable intensive confinement practices.

By logic, the pet food industry must *promote* pets. (Lest any ANIMALS' AGENDA reader be offended, I am aware of the unsavory implications in the terms “pet” and “owner”, but since this article is about the industry and its terminology, I beg for some tolerance.) An October 6, 1986 *New York Times* report estimated that American animal food companies grossed \$5.4 billion on pet foods alone last year, and, according to the report, pet food companies expect future annual market growth rates of about three per cent. This would mean annual pet food sales in excess of \$6.5 billion in 1990.

Every company wants to exceed previous annual profit margins, and pet food manufacturers are no different. But the industry is a competitive one, and cut-throat competition may make the otherwise easy expedient of raising prices counterproductive. Clearly, then, more mouths to feed is an industry priority.

Because it is a good public relations move, the pet food producers are likely to give an increasing amount of attention to the concept of being a “responsible pet owner.” Of course, whenever “responsible pet ownership” is referred to in pet food ads, that reference is always made in the context of the responsible obligation to “feed your pet the best diet possible”, i.e., the products the company is trying to market. So expect very little more than lip service to the other important dimensions of responsible pet ownership.

What Can We Expect From Pet Food Companies?

BY JOHN F. KULLBERG



Humane society adoption programs that now receive grants from pet food companies are expected to give evidence of more adoptions, not fewer—even if fewer can be justified because of an emphasis on responsible placement. The Gaines promotion of five-star markers to support contributions to local shelters is predicated on the purchase of specially labeled Gaines pet foods. More food, more money. Spaying and neutering may, indeed, be advocated by some of these companies because market research indicates growing public interest in pet sterilization, particularly given the increased visibility in many residential areas of packs of stray dogs. But don't expect pet food companies to underwrite the annual operating costs for private and public low-cost spay and neuter clinics. It will also prove a sad illusion to expect pet food companies to meaningfully underwrite costs of shelters, ambulance rescue services, animal-related law enforcement programs, and other important efforts associated with responding to the realities of not only the ten million unwanted animals born in this country every year, but also the growing problems created by the millions of poorly cared-for “wanted” ones.

I happen to head a humane society that annually cares for more than 130,000 animals, 80,000 of which are unwanted by the public. In 1987, the ASPCA will spend \$4.2 million in caring for these 80,000 unwanted New York City dogs and cats. Income from license fees, city contracts, shelter fees, adoption contributions and the like will fall \$1.5 million short of actual 1987 costs to operate New York City shelters, rescue vehicles, adoption centers, spay/neuter clinics and, sadly but necessarily, euthanasia programs. Does anyone really believe that Ralston Purina, Carnation, Kal-Kan, Starkist, Quaker Oats, Gaines, or any of the other pet food conglomerates is interested in under-

writing this deficit—for New York City alone?

Anyone living in New York City knows that what the ASPCA currently provides is far from adequate. Providing even *close* to adequate services would mean something like a \$5 million deficit next year, with a similar amount needed to build additional shelters and veterinary suites, and to purchase ambulances. And New York City is but one example of a growing national problem.

What we have to fight, then, is the mentality that supports “mass production” of animals, the merchandising of their desirability, and the dramatization of their importance to human physical and psychological well-being. Pet marketing (including that practiced by many humane societies) fosters the concept of “ownership”, and glorifies the role of “master.” Considering this superficial marketing mentality, it should not come as a surprise to discover that, by the millions, pets are discarded in a fashion resembling the material “throw-away” items that pervade the marketplace. There is no question that these marketing efforts have contributed greatly to turning pets into mere commodities.

We needn't reject offers of assistance from the industry, though—however suspect the motivations. Efforts by pet food companies to promote proper pet care, for example, (including spaying and neutering) should be strongly encouraged. Ample precedent for this already exists in public service campaigns orchestrated by liquor companies which underscore the need to avoid problems associated with their products (e.g., “Make That One for the Road Coffee”). Any dissemination of information by pet food companies that reminds the public of inherent stewardship responsibilities is needed, whether the information is on the products themselves, in ads or in public service announcements.

But product-related advocacy that includes guidelines

for more “responsible” human behavior is not enough. And yet we cannot reasonably expect the industry to voluntarily do more. There may be ways, however, to have the industry underwrite (indirectly) substantial programs to benefit companion animals. I am enthusiastic about the possibilities that exist for tapping what will soon be an annual \$6 billion pet food marketplace. The federal government and individual states apply a wholesale tax now to gasoline, cigarettes, and alcohol. We even tax dogs through city dog licensing programs. So why not tax pet foods? Think about it: a five per cent tax on cat food (cat food currently sells in my area for less than 35 cents a can) would increase the cost by less than two cents per can (one cent per serving). Given the retail markup on the wholesale price, my guess is that a five per cent wholesale pet food tax would impact very little on the retail cost—pet food industry protestations to the contrary.

A five per cent wholesale tax on pet foods could raise \$300 million annually for remedial animal overpopulation initiatives. A lot of good could be done for America's unwanted animals with that kind of annual windfall, both for new and expanded programs aimed at the *cause* of animal overpopulation: lack of knowledge, unavailability of low-cost spay/neuter facilities, and insufficient law enforcement. Cities could also adequately address the overwhelmingly expensive *consequences* of dog and cat overpopulation with modern, clean animal shelters, responsible and accessible adoption programs, and, when necessary, truly humane euthanasia procedures.

The tax and distribution model I envision would have the state collect the tax (a rather simple process given the wholesale rather than retail focus), and redistribute these monies to local municipalities based on known companion animal populations. Municipalities, in turn, would contract with humane societies for those programs the municipalities choose not to undertake themselves.

The alternative to this tax for New York and other major American cities will be even fewer humanely-operated animal control services as costs continue to rise, and existing income shrinks. In this scenario, even *less* attention to overpopulation causes is inevitable, and the present nightmare will only worsen.

Legislative efforts to tax pet foods and even pet supplies are underway in several cities throughout the country. I believe such taxes are inevitable, but I also realize that we face formidable opponents to the concept—not only the pet food companies, but also other corporations fearful of the implications of additional excise tax precedents. As America's federal deficit grows, and states (already receiving less and less federal support) find they are reaching taxpayer tolerance limits for funding *human* social programs, significantly less money will be available each year for *animal control* programs. The sooner we establish a reliable income source to support efforts at combatting the tragedies of pet overpopulation, the sooner meaningful inroads can be made towards ending America's annual carnage of ten million or more “surplus” dogs and cats who, ironically, meet their sad fate partially as a result of the pet food industry's increasingly successful “pet marketing” strategies.

John F. Kullberg is president of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals headquartered in New York City. The ASPCA is the nation's oldest animal protection organization.



Movement-wide Unity Tops Readers' Concerns

BY DOUG MOSS

Certainly not an unfamiliar concept (at least not in these pages), *unity* topped the list of concerns of animal advocates responding to our latest reader poll on issues, tactics and priorities. "Like the NRA (National Rifle Association)!" added one respondent. Large wealthy organizations, however, were by no means singled out in this area (though they were in others). Much concern was expressed about grassroots groups who now seem to be finding themselves in the throes of the same kinds of infighting and competitiveness that sent them away from some of the older organizations less than a decade ago.

The movement would be more effective if...

Along with the strong demand for more unity came concerns for more flexible and tolerant leadership, and pleas for leaders and rank-and-file activists to welcome people at varying degrees of commitment, perhaps "not as pure" as they. And though some movement participants

appear "burned-out" on conferences and the like, there seems to be a desire on the part of many new readers for informational and instructional workshops on issues and strategies. Many would like to see more people assuming local leadership (which translates into "more decentralized, grassroots activity"), and certainly the development of better informed, strategy-minded individuals would be a prerequisite to this.

"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink"

Recent concerns raised about the finances of animal groups have generated much interest in "idle funds" and in ways to make the best use of the animal rights dollar. High on the list of proposed expenditures was *advertising*, with kudos to those organizations who have recently run ad campaigns against furs and cosmetics testing. Concerns about large fund balances (and the sources of those funds) as raised in 1985's Mobilization for Animals' report have apparently generated demands that are simply not going to go away until tangibly addressed in the form of aid to smaller, struggling organizations and/or concrete programs (i.e., advertising) to accelerate the dissemination of animal rights ideas among the general public.

Readers were especially interested in concrete, winnable goals, understanding the need for compromise in reaching those goals, and building coalitions (back to the "unity" idea again). Some specific suggestions included making better use of media (television and billboard advertising in particular), and building alliances with the peace movement and the new breed of more radical ("deep ecology") groups who seem more likely to embrace animal rights in their agendas than some other movements. Other suggested strategies included "tying animal research and food animal issues in with public health," and reaching veterinarians as a professional group with the potential to help carry the animal rights message.

As usual, Animal Liberation Front (ALF) actions, particularly the lab break-in associated with one of the most visible animal rights issues in recent years—the University of Pennsylvania's head-injury lab controversy—were the most highly-lauded as enhancing awareness about animal rights. Yet, the movement is somewhat divided on how it views the ALF (i.e.—do its actions constitute violence?). Despite all this, the ALF (please *don't* stand up, whoever you are) will probably be viewed in a better light 50 years from now, when all the "bad press" is long forgotten.

—Jean Griffin

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Merle Hoffman
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Just a century ago, millions of wild horses lived in harmony with other species native to North America.

Wild Horses

Continued from page 19

camp" conditions at various holding centers in Nevada and other states. Many die from violent kicks or bites received in fights in the crowded corrals. Others are injured during the helicopter roundups, to fall behind and perish as victims of the desert elements (this is particularly true of the young-of-the-year). Some of them break their necks in desperate attempts to regain their freedom. Many of those

now being gathered in Nevada are dying from dust pneumonia contracted during the frantic roundups or on the subsequent long hauls over dusty roads. This has resulted in many dead adults and orphaned colts. Nearly all of the wild horses gathered are physically abused and/or psychologically traumatized by the time they reach the government holding pens, where physical decline or shock often sets

in. About 15 per cent die or are destroyed within a year, the majority of these within four to six weeks of capture, according to evaluations of BLM records. Yet, the most common cause for death or destruction listed by BLM is "Unknown".

Of those adopted, the majority are dead within a few short years. Some of the mass adoptions to various parts of the nation have turned out to be shams in which the adopters provide minimal care and wait for a year to gain title, and then sell the horses to slaughter for profit. Facilities in Texas, such as the Hite Ranch in Collins County, continue to receive large numbers of horses in spite of having allowed scores of them to die of starvation.

Ironically, the very cream of the mustangs, having met the test of survival in the harsh desert, are labeled "unadoptable" because of their strength and independence of spirit. Those who have not killed themselves in defiance of capture usually end up being slaughtered within a few years. Many display primitive characteristics, or rare and striking colorations, that should be perpetuated among the remaining wild horse herds. Their loss represents a setback in terms of generations of natural selection.

A substantial proportion of adopted wild horses and burros end up in tiny, miserable corrals where they receive poor care and attention and become broken of spirit. Perhaps they dream of the once free lives they knew in the wide open spaces of America's West....

Craig Downer is a wildlife biologist residing in Minden, Nevada.

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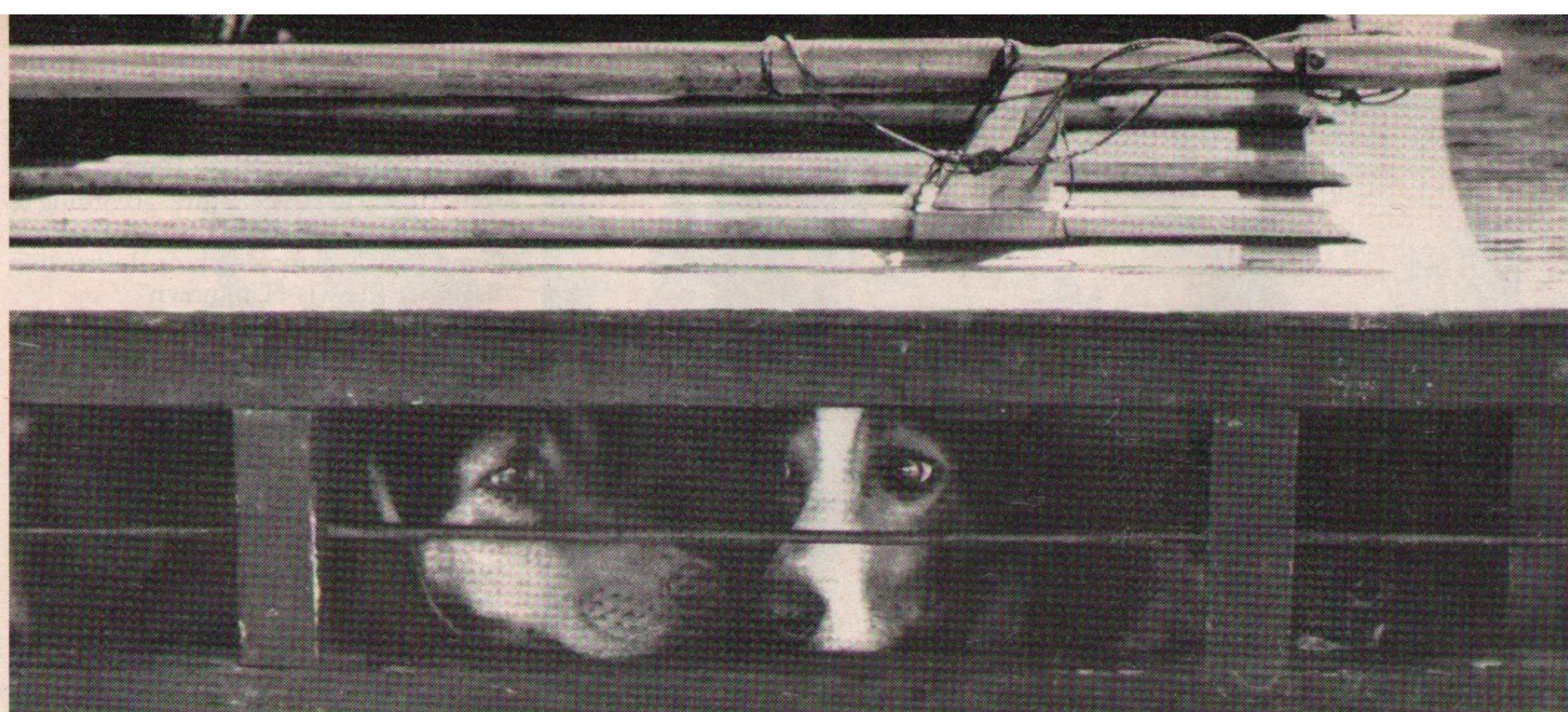


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Dogs wait for their turn on the auction block at a dog-dealing center in Ripley, Mississippi.

— Paulhus/HSUS

Pet Theft Rings

Countering the threat of cat and dognapping in your neighborhood may require the adoption of new household rules.

At 5:00 a.m. on August 2, 1984, Katharine Peale crawled out of bed and let her cat, Bruiser, outside. She waited patiently as the 26-pound black, gray and white cat went on his morning constitutional. "He hated being outside and was usually back within five minutes. But this morning, he never showed up."

Chuckie, her other cat, was Bruiser's kitten. He was small, orange and white; the opposite of his father. "Chuckie was terrified of people, but he would approach you if you had some food for him," she said. He also vanished.

Despite posting flyers all over their Rancho Mirage, California, neighborhood and offering a \$500.00 reward, David and

BY MEGAN MURPHY-HAMILTON

Katharine Peale never saw their cats again.

It is possible that Bruiser and Chuckie wandered off, but Mrs. Peale discovered a strange coincidence. People began calling her, to discuss their missing cats. In the neighborhood, an area six blocks long, thirteen other cats disappeared at the same time Bruiser and Chuckie did. All of the missing cats lived in corner or next-to-corner houses.

Was it possible that the cats had been stolen? Pet theft is a profitable business. Each year, according to Mary Warner,

founder of "Action-81", a nationwide organization dedicated to helping in the recovery of stolen pets, more than 1.5 million dogs and cats are stolen out of their own homes and yards. Warner knows about pet theft from experience as her own German Shepherd was stolen from her backyard. Warner organized "Action-81" in 1976 because she became angry after reading an article in a local paper describing a truckload of dogs who were "packed like sardines." The truck belonged to a Pennsylvania dealer; the dogs were all from Virginia.

Why is pet theft such a profitable business? Pet thieves often sell their unfortunate cargo to dealers who are licensed to operate by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Dealers will pay between \$50 and \$150 for dogs and \$5 to \$15 for cats, and then re-sell them to research facilities for as much as \$200 per dog and \$30 per cat. Dealers' clientele may also include the fur industry, guard dog schools, puppy farms, and dog fighters.

Often petnappers will sell animals to Mexico and Canada. Mexican dealers prize dog and cat meat; therefore, the pet thief may sell an animal's pelt to Canada and the meat to Mexico. Canadian furriers will pay as much as \$12.00 for a cat skin. The most popular colors are: tortoiseshell, calico, white, black, Siamese, and pinto (black and white). Furriers also like long-haired cats. The skins are dyed to resemble rabbit, mink or other types of popular fur.

Doberman coats are very fashionable in

Paris. Poodle skins were found on drying racks in West Virginia; and cats have been killed for their fur in California and Nebraska. Husky dogs are often killed to make "wolf" coats.

Dog fighting is another profitable outlet for thieves and dealers. Pit bulls are the most popular breed in this vicious "sport". Cats, rabbits and small dogs are often used as "bait" in pit bull training. So are large placid dogs, such as golden retrievers. One popular and sickening tactic employed by dogfighters is to stuff a declawed cat into a gunny sack, leaving the head and feet exposed. Next, the cat is suspended above the dog's head. The pit bull lunges and when the cat is mauled badly enough, the dog is allowed to make the kill.

In a booklet entitled "The War Against

Dog Fighting: A Regional Proposal," Richard Avanzino, President of the San Francisco SPCA, describes the horrifying abuses that occur in the "training" process. "A single fighting dog may kill as many as 90 animals during a year of training, before it ever enters a ring. As the dog is taught to become a killer, the animals that are sacrificed do not die gently. It is believed that many of the helpless creatures used in the 'blooding' process were formerly family pets."

(Many humane organizations offer rewards for information about dog fighting activities.)

If you're the guardian of one or more of America's 50 million cats and 49 million dogs, find out how pet thieves operate, and take steps to protect your animal friend(s).



Most common methods used to steal pets:

1. **Using lures.** A female dog in "heat" is paraded down a street. This tactic attracts all the unaltered male dogs in the neighborhood. Drugged meat loaded with sedatives is another common lure. The petnapper tosses the meat over a fence and waits quietly for the dog to eat it. A thief who spots a dog wandering the street will often drop the meat at the animal's feet. Sometimes a particularly brazen thief just opens the back door of his car and places a tempting dish of food on the seat. Dogs who are too trusting jump in.

2. **Butterfly or swimming pool nets.** This is the most popular method for catching cats. A cloth is usually stitched into the side of the net, so that the cat's cries can be muffled. Three high school boys from Augusta County, Virginia, went on a two-night foray, capturing fifty cats. They sold the cats for \$10.00 apiece to the University of Virginia and earned \$500.00. The federal Animal Welfare Act, established in 1966, prohibits research facilities from buying animals from any source other than licensed dealers and municipal pounds, and the USDA is supposed to enforce the law. But according to Debbie Dirienzo, former Executive Director of the Rockingham County SPCA, in an article that appeared in the Newport, Virginia *News*, the USDA told the University not to worry about the Act. "The University adopted the policy 'Hear no evil, see no evil, etc...'" she said.

3. **Phony officials.** One man in Roanoke, Virginia impersonated a dogcatcher by wearing a green uniform nearly identical to the ones worn by animal control officers. He drove a pickup equipped with a dog cage in the back. Typically, he would ask an owner to produce the dog's license, if the owner couldn't, he would "confiscate" the animal. Often, if the owner did produce a license, the dog would disappear a week later.

4. **Breaking and entering.** A petnapper will often scout a neighborhood, watching homes to see if any animals are inside. If he spots a dog or cat looking out a window, he will wait until the owners are gone, then break in and steal the pet. One distraught man in St. Louis, Missouri, had his peke-a-poo stolen in a house burglary. Fortunately, the little dog was located at Fort Lee, Virginia, and with the help of Action-81 and humane society officials, shipped back home to his thankful owner.



A dog dealer slings his latest purchase into the back of a truck.

Greyhaven/HSUS

The best ways to protect your pet:

1. **Tattooing.** A tattoo makes your pet easier to identify if lost. You can have your name, address and phone number tattooed on the animal. A tattoo is extremely difficult to remove—unlike a name tag or collar. If you decide to have your pet tattooed, have it done on the animal's belly or flank. It's too easy for a thief or dealer to cut off an ear, tail or paw.

2. **Do not leave your dog unsupervised in the yard.** When you leave the house, keep the dog inside. Remember, pet thieves often do their dirty work when they know the owner has left. Chaining a dog in the front or back yard is not a good idea because the dog is then a helpless, "sitting duck" who can easily be stolen. If your dog is large and needs outdoor space, keep him in a well-secured dog run.

3. **If you have cats, keep them in the house.** Cats are travellers and can easily be stolen or trapped. Weigh the consequences: you may believe that cats should be allowed to roam outside, but consider that your cat companion may someday be used as "bait" for a pitbull or as the "mink" in a fur coat.

4. **Never leave your pet unsupervised in a car.**

5. **Never offer an animal "free to a good home".** A favorite tactic used by many pet thieves is to respond to such an offer by sending a child or pleasant-looking elderly couple to take the animal and give it a "good home".

What to do if your pet is lost or stolen:

1. **Conduct an immediate search of the neighborhood.** Contact the neighbors, police and local delivery people.
2. **Advertise in the "lost and found" section of the local paper and on the radio.** Petnappers have been known to scan lost and found columns in the local papers to see if any of the pets they have stolen are listed, and if there is a reward.
3. **Never tell a caller the monetary value of the animal, and never meet a caller alone.** Always make sure that you are accompanied by a policeman, if possible, or a relative or friend.
4. **Place signs with large letters all over the neighborhood.**
5. **Contact all veterinarians, shelters and pounds in your area.**
6. **Check with sanitation crews who remove dead animals from roads.**
7. **Visit local dealers and laboratories.** Insist on viewing their animals.
8. **Contact "Action-81"** (Route 3, Box 6000, Berryville, Virginia 22611, 703/955-1278).

♦ LETTERS ♦

Continued from page 3

suppositions. This would only discredit our message in the eyes of the public we must reach.

In contrast to "Hidden Crimes," "The Animals' Film"—with its superior (toned-down) reporting is reaching ever larger audiences. How I wish "Hidden Crimes" could have attained the same distribution. Our sophistication in handling television-type programming must grow considerably to reach the level of our opposition. The ANIMALS' AGENDA can push/pull the movement in this direction. I have considerable respect for your work. The small grey fox that just passed beneath my window reminds me how I fear for the animals' future.

—John Walker
Tucson, AZ

Cocaine Trade Analogous to Fur

The speciousness of Alan Herscovici's arguments for the fur industry (Letters, November '86), which center around the buzzwords "cultural genocide" with its implied racism, "tradition" and even the "survival of wildlife" (?), comes easily into focus by a comparison of the fur trade with the drug trade. Herscovici's claim of cultural and economic dependence of some native people on the trapping of fur-producing animals can with even greater plausibility be made for the various indigenous populations around the world whose sole income derives from the growing of drug-producing plants. Indeed, at this time, the entire economy of Bolivia, for instance, is in jeopardy, should the harvesting (!) and sale of coca plants be stopped.

Applying Herscovici's logic, it follows that the promotion of drug dealing (analogous to the promotion of fur dealing) is an absolute necessity for the well-being of such native peoples, and perhaps even ecologically desirable for the local flora! Hence, attempts to curb drug abuse and the drying up of the market is really a "racist plot" in disguise. In this scenario, the drug pushers—like the fur pushers—are the indispensable benefactors of indigenous people by trickling down to them a pittance of the wealth which flows into their coffers—no matter that in this pursuit they are responsible for intense suffering in humans and animals respectively.

The smokescreen of "culture" and "traditional lifestyle" consists of untenable and tiresome clichés behind which hide the dark side of humanity's customs. Tradition embraced such customs as can-

nibalism, infanticide, immolation of widows, slavery, mutilations, and human sacrifices—to name but a few. The excising of such cultural excrescences from the body of tradition has always caused some cultural dislocations and met with strenuous opposition. Yet the advancement of humanity towards more sensitive lifestyles is not furthered by the commercial expansion of unenlightened practices.

The deliberately expanding dependence of native peoples on fur trapping, far from being in "harmony with nature," is a maladaptive development which will sound increasingly dissonant to the ears of an informed public.

—Doris Primack, Coordinator
Animals in Politics
P. O. Box 1280
New York, NY 10023

Let Them Explain Their Stereotaxic Equipment

While most of us sincerely appreciate and support the bravery and commitment of the ALF in their liberation activities, we also recognize that some of their actions are backfiring.

If the ALF could limit their activities to removing the animals and looting the file cabinets for documentation, their efforts would be maximized.

Unfortunately, the vandalism that seems to accompany each action becomes the *only* focus of the media and remains as file footage to be replayed on the news whenever *any* animal liberation-related story is reported.

So the next time you are moved to take a sledgehammer to a stereotaxic device (used to immobilize animals), think again. Bring these instruments of torture out of the lab to display at the press conference. That way, media sympathies are more likely to lean in our direction. Just imagine the vivisectioners trying to explain away stereotaxic equipment to reporters.

—Kevin Duran
Los Angeles, CA

Check Out Environmental Education

October's ANIMALS' AGENDA asked author Farley Mowat for advice for those seeking employment incorporating an interest in animals and the environment. May I suggest an alternative to the "halls of academia" or the field of "wildlife management" proposed by Mr. Mowat?

The field of environmental education, along with low pay and a nomadic life-

style, does offer some spiritually rewarding moments. Environmental education utilizes the out-of-doors to cultivate a reverence for life through an ecological exploration of the interdependence of all living things, and forms a land ethic illustrating man's temporary stewardship of the land. A number of universities offer degrees in environmental education, which would qualify one for employment at one of the several thousand nature centers now existing. Different centers do, however, hold different philosophies.

There is unquestionably a large degree of overlap between environmental and animal rights issues. As a naturalist for the past four years, I constantly incorporate humane education into the environmental programs I conduct with both children and adults. Other environmentalists are beginning to catch on as well.

—Elissa Wolfson
New Jersey School of Conservation
RD# 2, Box 272
Branchville, NJ 07826

We Overlooked the Obvious

I'd like to thank you for the nice write-up you gave CEASE, but in mentioning names, a *terrible* oversight took place: you left out Holly Pearson. If Richard Salvucci is one arm (and he is), Holly Pearson is the other.

—Deborah Scrivano
Brookline, MA

A Point Well Taken

"Liberate Your Language," (October issue) was excellent and overdue. The examples given were contemporary and important; however, left out was one term that we all are guilty of perpetuating: "laboratory animal." The use of this term lends credence to, and supports the assertions by, researchers that these are animals who *are to be* used in research. The animals, however, are simply animals who *happen to be* used in laboratories through no fault, design, or wish of their own. Let us not legitimize through our language what is otherwise an illegitimate situation. The same applies to other terms, such as "food animals," that tend to institutionalize animals into certain artificial, human-derived categories.

—Nedim C. Buyukmihci, VMD, President,
Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights
Route 1, Box 170
Winters, CA 95694

Fur Furor

Continued from page 15

padding emerges when we look closely at the American figures. But even allowing these questionable claims to stand, only a small percentage of all licensed trappers seem to be full-timers. The remainder, including most of the Native Americans, have other significant income sources, and there is evidence that many of them are tired of being offered trapping as a sole alternative to welfare. A decade-old study of Native American high school students in the Northwest Territories showed that trapping ranked 40th in desirability among 48 occupational choices offered to them—on paper.

What clout the fur industry has, in Montreal and other Canadian cities, comes from the general perception that it creates jobs; that it is central to the Canadian character; and that trapping is essential to the Native American way of life. These perceptions currently receive heavy reinforcement from fur apologists.

Yet, as obstinately as the Canadian government appears to defend the fur industry at present, there are signs that if domestic public opinion shifts against fur, funding for its defense may dwindle through a series of quiet budget cuts. In this sense, the push against furs in Canada is as political as it is "economic", while in the U.S. the thrust is almost exclusively economic (i.e., drying up market demand).

Light at the End of the Tunnel?

Aside from a possible tariff protection which might be part of a greater tariff act covering numerous industries, the U.S. fur industry can't expect big government support. With over ten times the Canadian population, the U.S. employs, by industry estimates, only 200,000 or 2.5 times as many workers. Yet, when that statistic is closely examined, it shrinks by about the same ratio as the Canadian figures. In short, the U.S. fur industry is *proportionally much smaller* than the Canadian fur industry, so small that it should have almost no political clout compared to that of animal rights groups. Hence, the U.S. fur industry must win in the marketplace or die.

The battle for the consumer has just begun. While the trendy set may quickly turn away from a product because of social disapproval (as anti-fur campaigners hope to see happen), the "entrenched market" will probably prove harder to dislodge. Even the hard-hit Canadian fur industry is only *now* declining back to the size it was before the coming-of-age of the "baby boom genera-

The "We won the World Series!" coat.



This is everyone's darling, Ron. Can you imagine the pressure of pitching two games in the World Series and coming out not only alive, but a winner? Talk about a big moment! And Ron Darling, here, chose to celebrate his big moment with an Antonovich fur. A natural brown and white coyote.

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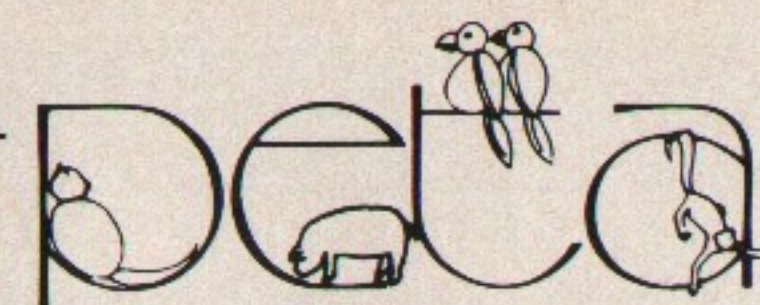
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This fellow, a leading sports figure, serves to make furs "all right" for male prospects. With the sleaze in fur promotions reaching new lows, it's hard to tell whether Antonovich or Fred the Furrier is to be crowned as the king of repulsive merchandising.

tion" multiplied severalfold the potential number of customers in the early 1970s. Given these facts, the industry *could* remain profitable for some of the big manufacturers and retailers, both in the U.S. and Canada.

Yet, the fur industry is now and will remain a highly vulnerable industry. Its final product is controversial, its job base insignificant, and its spurts of vitality depend almost totally on the whims of fashion fueled by expensive advertising campaigns, cagey marketing moves and mass appeals to sentimentality. By any measure, it's a business built on shaky foundations. It's not inconceivable, therefore, that if animal defenders seize the initiative and become adept at countering the industry's propaganda efforts, they might just damage it enough to make the trade in furs a thing of the past in their own lifetimes.

Merritt Clifton is an environmental journalist based in Richford, Vermont.



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Atoning for Ahab

Strandings—Ways to Save Whales A Humane Conservationist's Guide

By Frank D. Robson

The Science Press, 1984

124 pages, profusely illustrated; \$16.00, cloth

Order directly from: Cetacean Society International, c/o William Rossiter,
21 Laurel Hill Road, Ridgefield, CT 06877.

The "mass suicide" of whales and dolphins has long baffled observers. What is it that compels two of this earth's most intelligent species to commit, from time to time, apparently irrational acts of self-destruction? How can entire herds suddenly lose their innate navigational and survival instincts to die a lingering death on the beach?

As Frank Robson points out in this extraordinary book (actually a detailed, hands-on manual for rescuing cetaceans), stranding incidents have a lot more to do with the simple facts of old age and infirmity, and the strong loyalties that bind these animals, than with any spell of irrationality. Indeed, Robson's poignant observations offer conclusive evidence that cetaceans are, at the very least, another species on this planet—besides our own—fully capable of deliberate altruism.

Frank Robson is not a marine biologist by academic training, but, at 74, he brings impeccable credentials to the job. A New Zealander who at one time earned his livelihood as a fisherman, Robson has spent most of his life close to the sea and her creatures.

In his mid-fifties, deeply moved by the tragedy of whale strandings, Robson embarked on a personal search for answers. He devoted the next 16 years to intensive observations of all sorts of stranding and pre-stranding behavior.

Some readers will be surprised to discover that groundings and strandings are not identical. A grounding occurs when a whale (or whales) swimming shoreward encounters water too shallow for effective buoyancy. Unable to go on any further, the animal rolls over to one side parallel to the beach, and broadside to the incoming waves. As long as the whale continues to be surrounded by water, she's only "grounded." However, should the receding waters leave a whale "high and dry" at the high tide mark, the whale is then classified as "stranded." The animal is then also in imminent danger.

A crucial rule that "spotters" (as human

cetacean helpers are called) must invariably honor is to immediately contact other people, especially the police, when a stranding is anticipated or in progress.



The police, argues Robson, may play a crucial role because of their broad community contacts and technical resources. Only after this is done should the spotter(s) attempt to help the imperiled animals themselves.

Another misconception laid to rest by Robson is that stranded whales are "committing suicide." In herd strandings the whales are almost always in good physical shape and, if possible, they will extricate themselves from their predicament, swim off, rejoin the herd and resume their life at sea. But for this to happen, the animals must first regain their equilibrium, as severe loss of balance occurs when whales or dolphins lie on one side for an extended period. If balance is not fully restored, the whales will become grounded again and again. (Fortunately, in most cases this problem can be avoided through simple corrective procedures fully spelled out in the book.)

Incidentally, despite outward appearances, whales do not fight at any time dur-

ing a grounding incident. The vigorous tail-thrashing frequently observed during these events is only an attempt by the animals to "wet down" their own bodies and those of their herd mates while water is still available. This helps them keep cool and prevents sunburn. And the thrashing may also be an effort to regain their natural upright swimming posture.

Robson is especially emphatic about the fact that whales do not strand 'en masse.' Whales do not rush ashore together to throw themselves on the beach. What really happens is a gradual process following the grounding of a lone or "key" whale, an animal who, for a variety of reasons, has become detached from the herd and swum shoreward in an erratic or absent-minded state. Often, as the "key" whale lies in the shallows on his

side, he begins to emit distress calls. These airborne distress calls are responded to by the family group to which the whale belongs, but as they come shoreward to assist, they soon find themselves in the same predicament as the "key" whale.

But what of the precise causes of most strandings and death? There appear to be three main factors: old age, infirmity, and clumsy predator-avoidance maneuvers (as when dolphins try to escape sharks in estuaries). Death itself seems to follow exposure to the sun, terminal sickness, and acute shock due to panic and stress.

Still, the predominant affliction connected with stranding incidents is parasitic worm infestation of sensitive areas and organs, complicated by internal cysts and grub-like parasites. Autopsies of many whales who exhibited frontal "head-bashing" behavior revealed severe worm infestation in and around the liver

Continued on page 40

Ignorance is not bliss.

Winter is here and once again a profusion of wildlife has appeared in our cities. Unfortunately, most of that wildlife is dead and is making its appearance on the backs of men and women who think fur is fashionable. When asked how they can justify wearing a fur, most of these people have ready rationalizations: "There's nothing warmer or longer lasting," "Fur is a renewable resource," and, of course, "The animals were raised for their fur." It's frustrating to see more and more people wearing fur each year, ignorant of the cost to the animals.

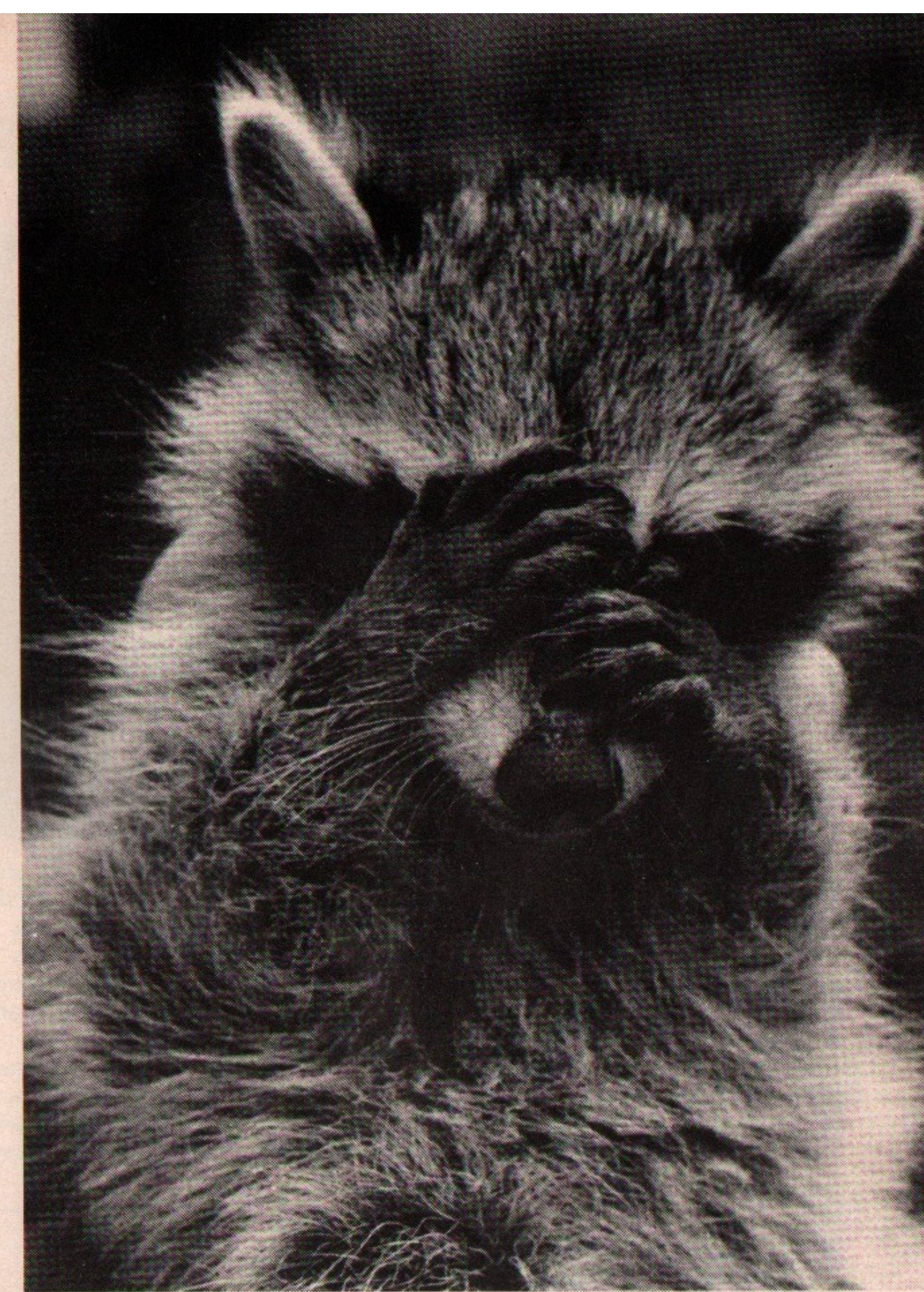
The tragic fact is that furs are synonymous with animal pain and suffering. An estimated 50 million animals are used for their fur each year in the United States alone. Many of these animals spend their short lives on fur "ranches" where they are confined in small wire cages, deprived of any chance to exercise or engage in normal behaviors and killed by suffocation, electrocution or other inhumane methods. Animals trapped in the wild don't fare any better. An animal caught in a steel-jaw leghold trap may wait days without food, water or protection from predators, until its life is brutally ended by the trapper. Those animals that escape — often by wringing off the trapped paw — usually succumb to a painful death from gangrene, infection or loss of blood.

The ASPCA is combatting the wearing of fur through programs designed to increase the awareness of potential fur buyers. We're involved with the Committee Against Furs, a coalition of humane groups, and have helped organize anti-fur demonstrations. But to get the message across to as many people as possible, we need **your** help.

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DAVID CUPP

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ASPCA

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♦ REVIEWS ♦

Continued from page 38

ear, the sinuses, or the tissues of the upper neck. And 60 per cent of the autopsies performed on aged whales showed varying degrees and types of worm infestation, with multitudes of parasites deeply embedded in many vital organs, especially the lungs, stomachs and kidneys.

Thus, whales observed swimming closer to shore than usual, engaged in a back-and-forth "patrol-like" behavior, frenzied thrashing with their tail-flukes, and apparently bumping their heads on the sea-bed or against submerged reef or rocks, are likely to be involved in a desperate effort to relieve the pain or annoyance of heavy worm infestation of the head. Autopsies have revealed worms up to two meters long and as thick as a heavy knitting needle. (Characteristically, sick whales will inflict considerable bruises and wounds on themselves for at least five or six hours prior to turning toward the beach.)

Cetaceans, like other nonhuman animals, seem to accept death due to old age calmly. When they have lost their strength and ability to swim or surface for air, they will return again and again to the beach, regardless of what treatment they receive or how many times they are refloated. According to Robson, these whales (who may act as "key" whales and



experience has taught him the hard way that sentiment at the wrong time may cost more lives than necessary. The would-be Samaritan is confronted here with some very tough choices. What is one to make, for example, of a stranding situation involving a cow, a calf, and an accompanying adult? Says Robson:

When the mother is aged and dying, but found to be still lactating, both cow and calf must be put to death as soon as possible. In such a case the accompanying adult, a healthy whale, will respond to balance restoration treatment and will leave the area when pushed into deeper water. She will leave only when there are no longer any distress signals being emitted from the beached mother and calf.

Obviously, such a drastic option may be skipped if the calf appears to have been weaned, in which case, after the cow is mercifully dispatched, the baby and the accompanying adult can be encouraged to swim out to sea and safety. "But," insists Robson, "while the mother is alive on the beach, rescue efforts will be fruitless because the calf, hearing his mother's distress calls, will continually return to her. And the accompanying adult will not desert the calf. All three will be lost."

Such are some of the more depressing

♦ REVIEWS ♦

aspects of cetacean assistance and rescue operations, but this manual is also rich in the description of proven assistance procedures, and therefore hope. The essential assistance routines are not difficult to memorize: (1) Police must be advised of the grounding/stranding at once; (2) the whales must be kept wet throughout the procedure; (3) they must be rolled and not dragged; (4) curving of the spine must be avoided; (5) holes or channels must be dug to accommodate the dorsal fin as the whales are rolled over; (6) flippers must be kept close to the body; (7) the whales must be allowed time to rest and breathe; (8) sand must not be allowed to obstruct the blowhole or eyes; and (9) *the whales must NEVER be allowed to lie upside down.*

When finally in sufficiently deep water, all animals must be encouraged to swim away, but if they fail to maintain their balance they must be helped again through a rocking procedure fully outlined in the text.

Would-be spotters needn't be put off by the apparent complexities implied by these procedures. The manual has anticipated most typical problems and doubts encountered by the neophyte, and a profusion of photographs and diagrams makes all the routines perfectly clear. Indeed, just about every relevant aspect of cetacean rescue is carefully laid out in this

book, from preventive and rescue operations in all kinds of terrain to the air rescue of stranded dolphins (a promising new approach). But most importantly, the measures proposed are simple, practical and can be readily accomplished with ordinary materials.

Helping cetaceans in distress may be one of the most rewarding experiences anyone can aspire to. Such events exude a rare feeling of interspecies solidarity, since stranded whales and dolphins, despite their panic, remain fully aware that rescuers are there to *help them*. Robson and fellow cetacean researchers are convinced that these animals possess a unique aptitude to decipher and comprehend human states of mind and intentions. It's not surprising, therefore, that calm, deeply caring rescuers are crucial to the lifesaving effort.

Frank Robson's manual is an absolute must for any serious animal defender, and an ideal vehicle for introducing animal rights issues to the general public. Moreover, given the book's strengths, I suppose a videotaped version of it could prove extremely valuable. Perhaps as more and more people find it within their power to do something meaningful for these species, our long-standing debt to the cetaceans will finally begin to be repaid. **RECOMMENDED.**

—P. Greanville

Breakout at the Zoo

Turtle Diary

Directed by John Irvin. Screenplay by Harold Pinter, based on a novel by Russell Hoban. A Samuel Goldwyn Co./British Lion Production, 1985.

Turtle Diary, starring Glenda Jackson and Ben Kingsley, is a film about animal liberation. Aply directed by John Irvin, the plot concerns two unhappy people who rediscover themselves and find their own freedom in the process of liberating three giant turtles from a cramped tank in an urban zoo.

Glenda Jackson, a writer of children's books about animals, and Ben Kingsley, a clerk in a bookshop, see each other casually but frequently at the aquarium. There they both come to the realization that the turtles they love to watch are actually in prison. Gradually they get up the nerve to talk to each other and to admit that they each harbor the fantasy of setting the turtles free. And one day, they decide to make the fantasy a reality.

"What would we need to make our dream real?" asks the Jackson character. Kingsley replies, "Three things: The cooperation of the turtle keeper. A van. And a very cool head." When the keeper amazingly confides to them that he has watched the turtles sadly for almost 30 years and would like nothing better than to help them "take a holiday," Jackson and Kingsley waste no time putting their plan into effect.

They first build huge wooden crates. They gather pillows and blankets. They rent a van. They arrange for time off work. And they consult maps of currents and ocean streams so they can place the turtles in the ocean in a spot where they will at least have a head start toward a new warm, tropical home.



As could be expected, the drive to the ocean affords the usual moments fraught with tension. Will they make it? A curious gas station attendant almost exposes the whole scheme. A nosey truck driver *almost* gets a look at the crates in the back

of the van. The improbable heroes, of course, manage to keep their cool, eventually arriving at the chosen beach, where in a touchingly poignant scene, the two new "animal liberationists" carry the three turtles to the rising tide and, after a moment of aching suspense, watch the animals swim majestically away. After 30 years of captivity, these creatures who were born to the oceans are free at last.

That alone would be worth the price of admission, but the film has more to offer: back home, the couple discovers that the experience has resulted in personal growth. They now enjoy a little more freedom in work and relationships. And each finds s/he has become a little more daring, stronger, and, indeed, much happier after having dared to act bravely on personal conviction.

For all its good points, though, *Turtle Diary* is not quite an animal rights dream-film come true. For example, the Jackson character has a lambchop in her refrigerator, a powerful reminder of the contradictions (and gaps) people still have in adopting a more enlightened attitude toward animals. And vegans will surely

not appreciate watching the two turtle liberators eat cheese sandwiches and other non-vegan snacks on their way to release the turtles. (Maybe the "flaws" in the Jackson and Kingsley characters were intentional; sometimes there is value in not making a hero stand too far above the average person, especially when the idea is to encourage action.)

All in all, however, the consciousness of the film remains high throughout, and the tone is daring. Jackson and Kingsley, totally unrepentant, pledge "to do it again," when the zoo's young turtles are old enough to swim to freedom—a sign of lasting commitment to activism. And as the film ends, the camera pulls back for a long shot of the entire zoo complex. For the first time, we see *outside* the aquarium, where the other animal quarters stand. And, for the first time, we hear the cries of elephants, wolves, lions, and other imprisoned animals. It's almost as if the writers and the director were reminding us that, although the turtles are free, these other creatures are still waiting.

—Betsy Swart

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♦ INTERVIEW ♦

Don Barnes

Continued from page 5

rower in scope than the arguments I try to bring to bear. They cannot handle the argument for respect for all individual life forms when you move the argument out of their particular laboratory. And, even in their own bailiwick, they must always resort to an "ends justify the means" argument which is easily defeated. I think it's important for us to remember that we actually have a great deal more ammunition than they do, if we're prepared to use it.

The opposition continues to see the movement as a conglomeration of emotional "crazies" with a few clever spokespersons to combat. I try to make this perception work for us by pointing out that it is, and should be, an emotional issue and then contrast that approach with the coldness of "objectivity" and the impossibility of viewing living, thinking, suffering beings as machines to be coldly manipulated. I further point out that the animal rights movement is composed largely of women who have been allowed by society to be in touch with their emotions, and then challenge them to deny the importance of empathy toward the totality of life on earth. The opposition also tries to characterize the movement as anti-science. We cannot afford to allow this, and must take an early position of pro-science, pro-health, and anti-suffering.

How do you suggest we approach the issues with the press? And, of course, "press" translates into "public," those that we're trying to reach.

It is my opinion that we need to become more sophisticated, from a public relations point of view, in order to combat the constant pap spewed forth by our opponents. We must present a confident and aggressive stance without appearing hostile.

Was 1986 a good year for animal rights?

More and more often the animal rights movement is perceived by the media as a powerful force for change. While I am pleased to note these comments, I cannot believe them. We are a dedicated lot who may be doomed to long-term disappointment even while internally bolstered by the knowledge that we work towards peace for all life forms. We are, at best, only a burgeoning force. Still, we're growing in sophistication and we've got our opposition gearing up for battle in a way

we have not seen before, so we are making progress. Yes, 1986 was a good year for animal rights, but as the opposition stiffens, we will have to work harder for every victory, no matter how small. The secret, I think, is in numbers. We must increase our outreach, be more insistent with our message, and come together with other movements such as the peace movement and the radical environmentalists, for our final goals are one and the same.

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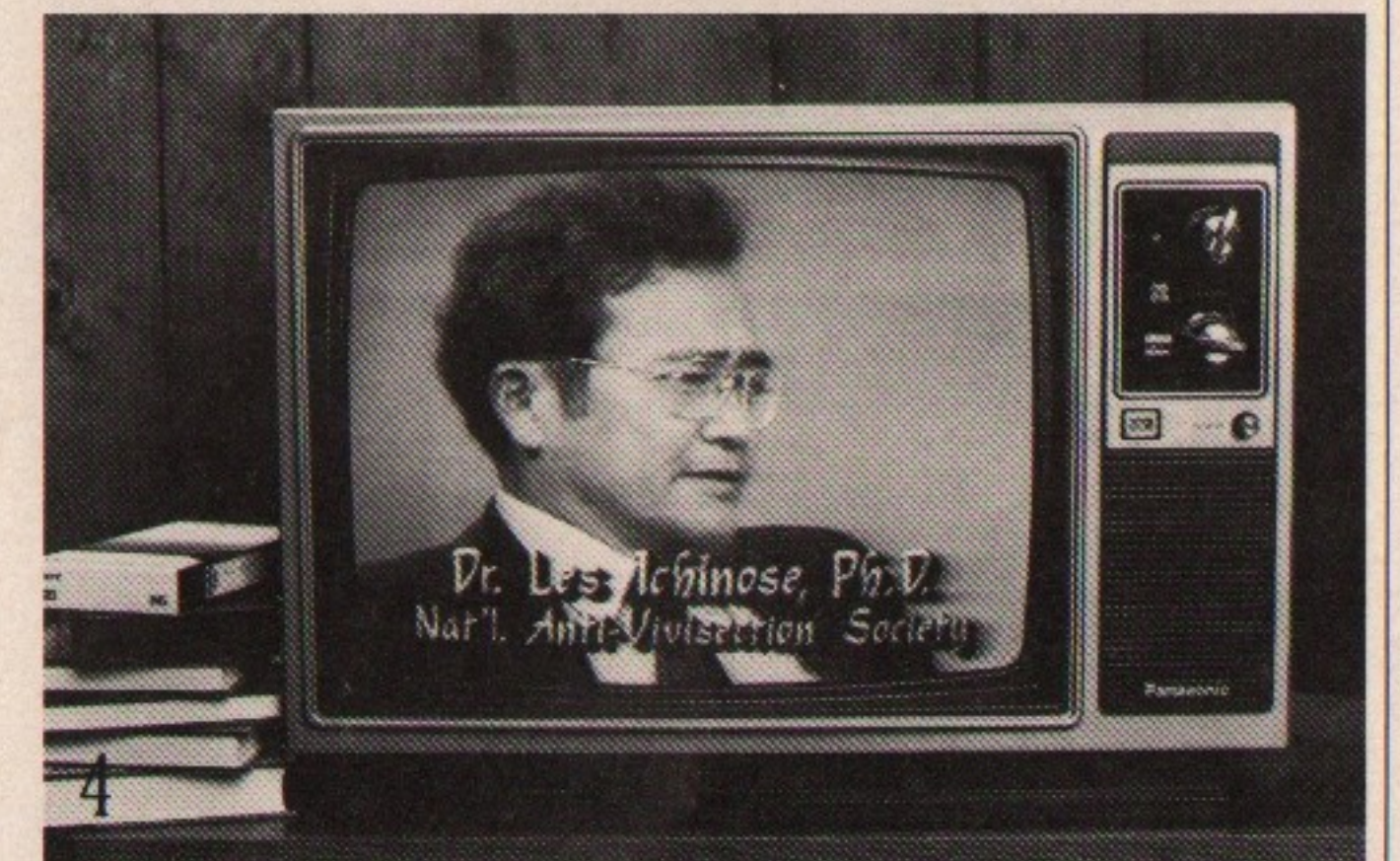
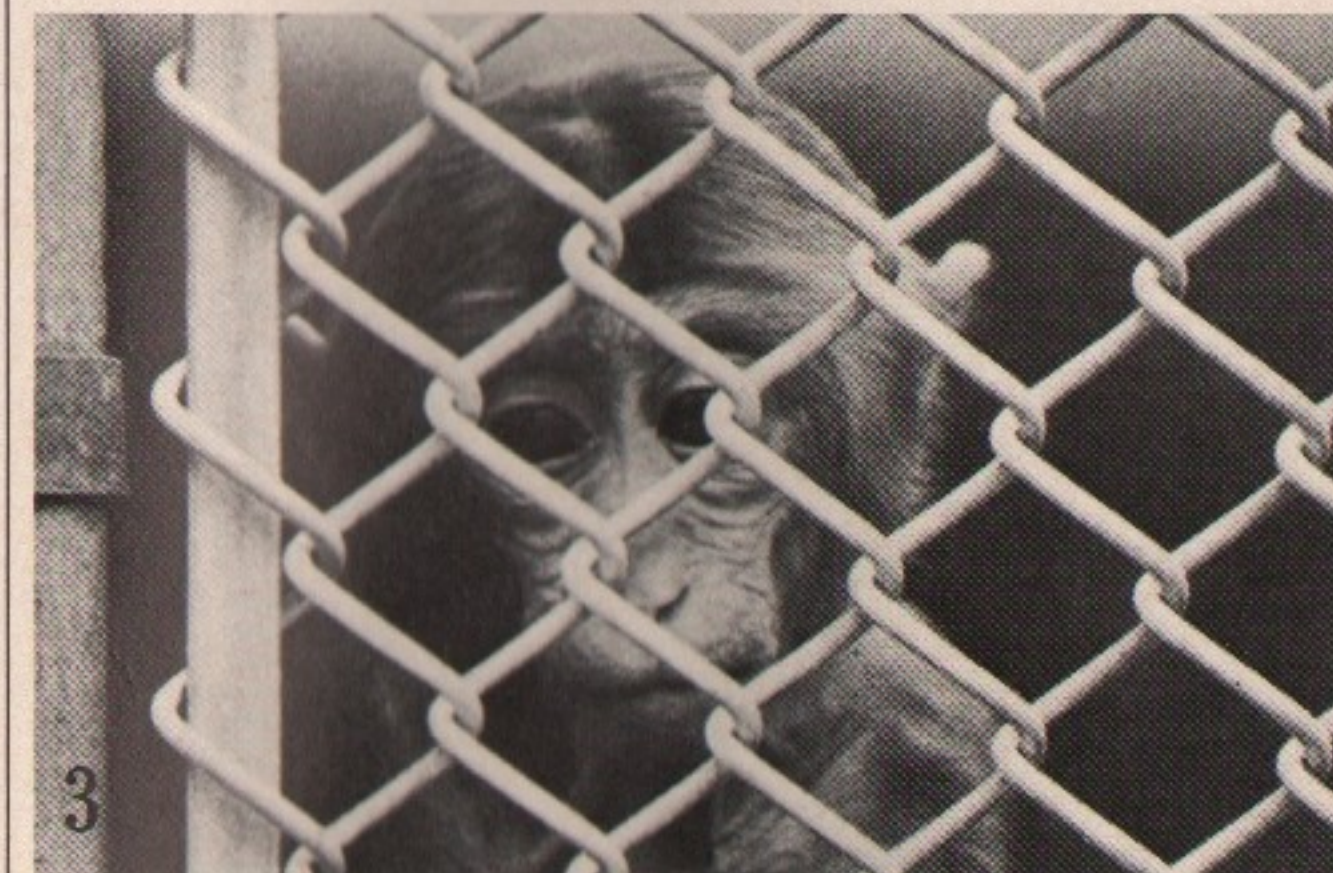
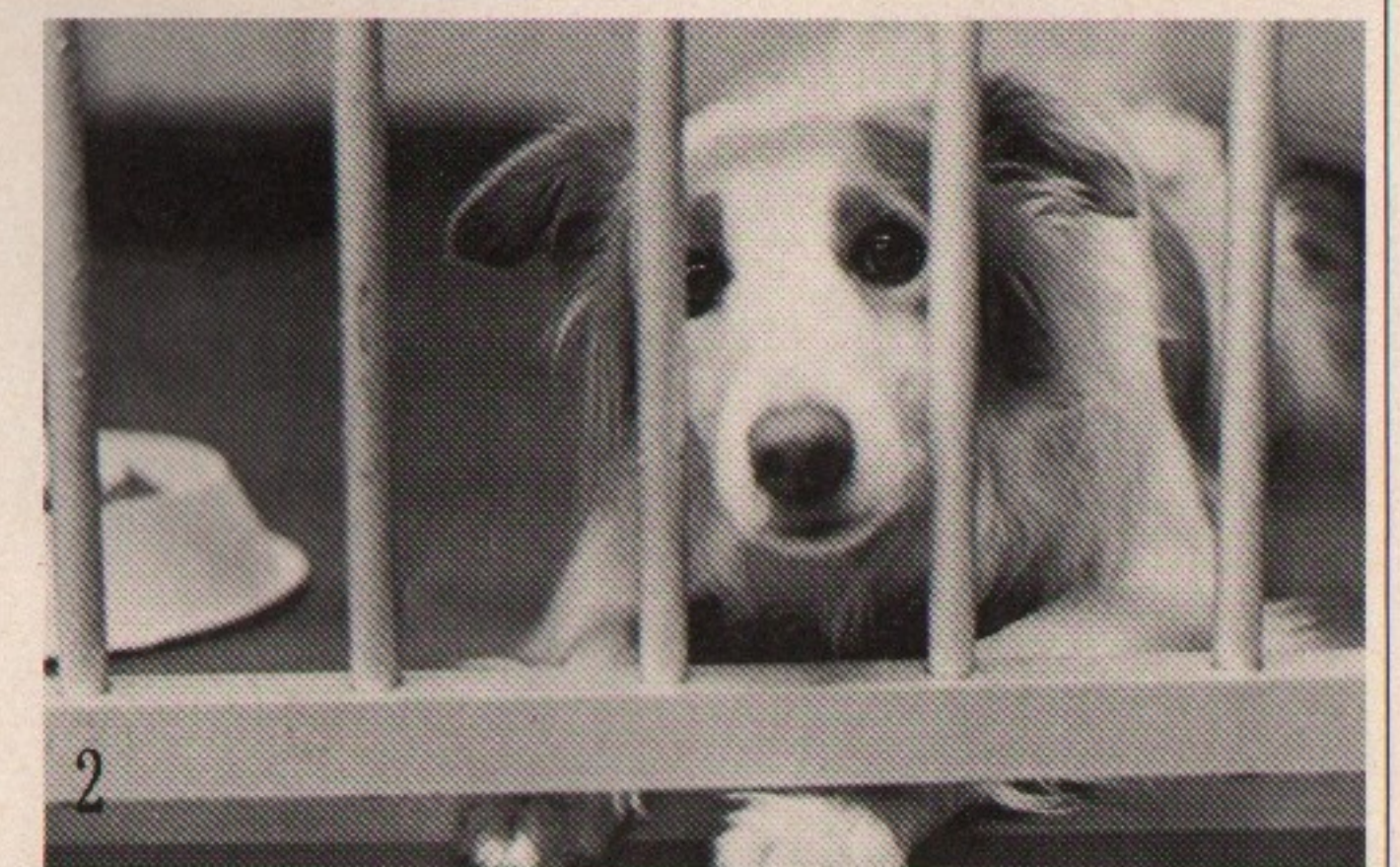
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3. Legal Representation. Intelligent primates and other animals are being subjected to years of painful and useless physical and psychological experiments. On behalf of these victims, we help bring litigation against those responsible for this needless torture.

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ANIMALS' AGENDA READER PROFILE #321

COUNTRY JOE MCDONALD

HOME: Berkeley, California

AGE: 44

PROFESSION: Singer, songwriter, record company and publishing company owner.

MOST MEMORABLE BOOK: *Animal Factories*, by Jim Mason and Peter Singer.

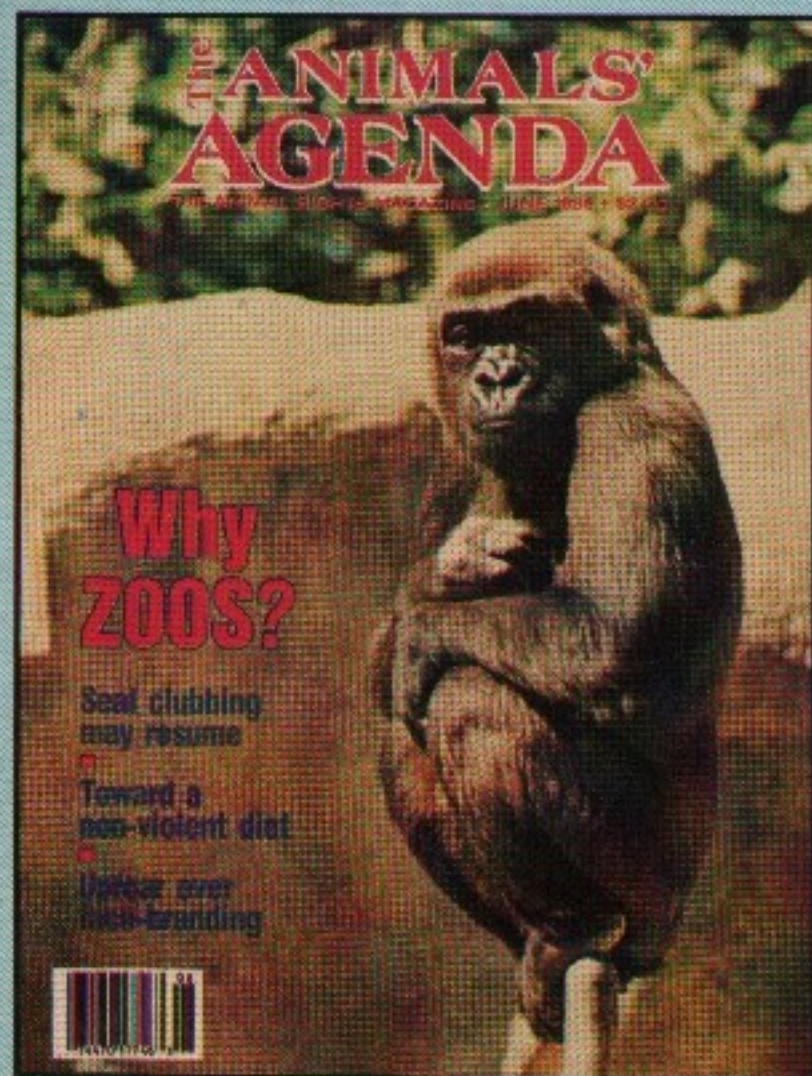
HOBBIES: Military history and social activism.

LAST ACCOMPLISHMENT: "Animal Tracks," a record album of all animal and ecological songs on his own RAG BABY RECORDS.

QUOTE: "The animal movement, in order to succeed and be effective, must be bold, well thought-out, unsentimental, politically alert, radical in morality and scientific in methods."

PROFILE: Never uses generic male pronouns. Military veteran. Drug-free.

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